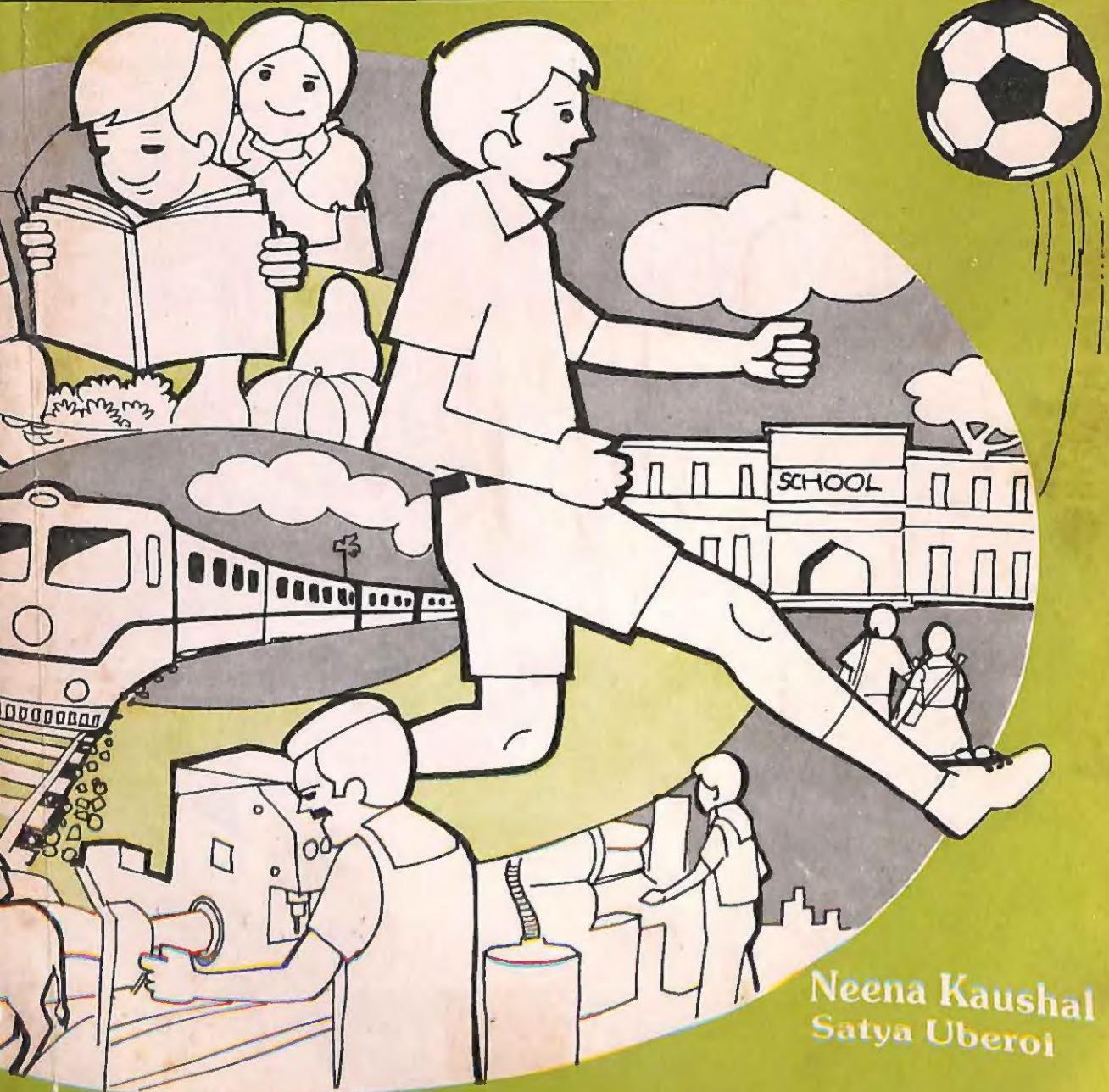


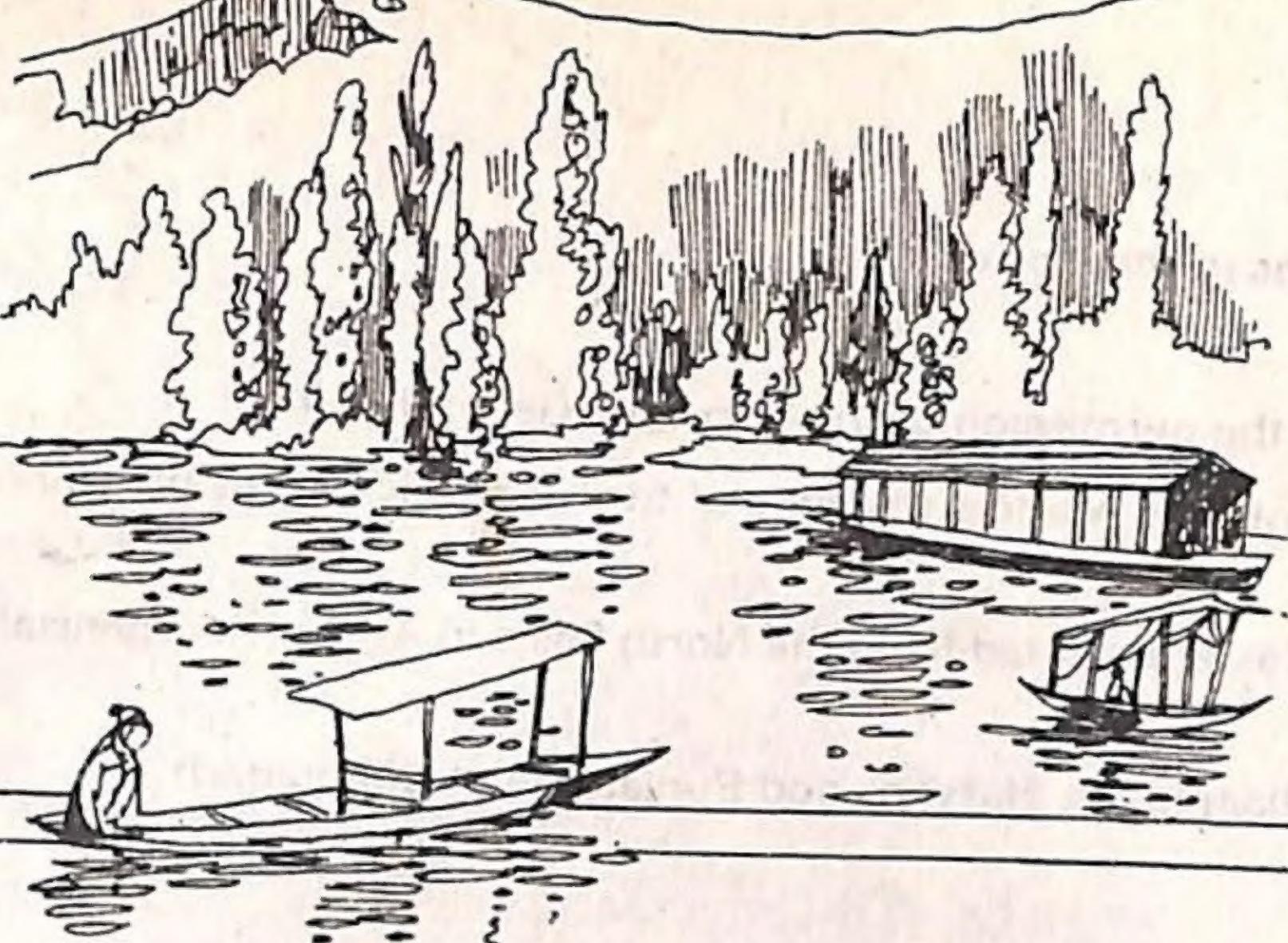
The Way We Live

3

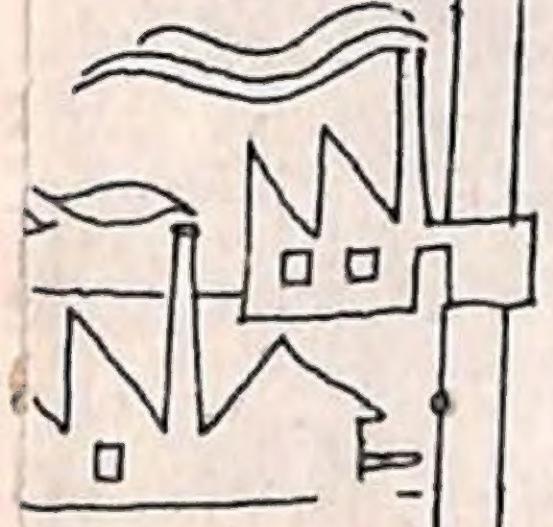


Neena Kaushal
Satya Uberoi

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The way we live



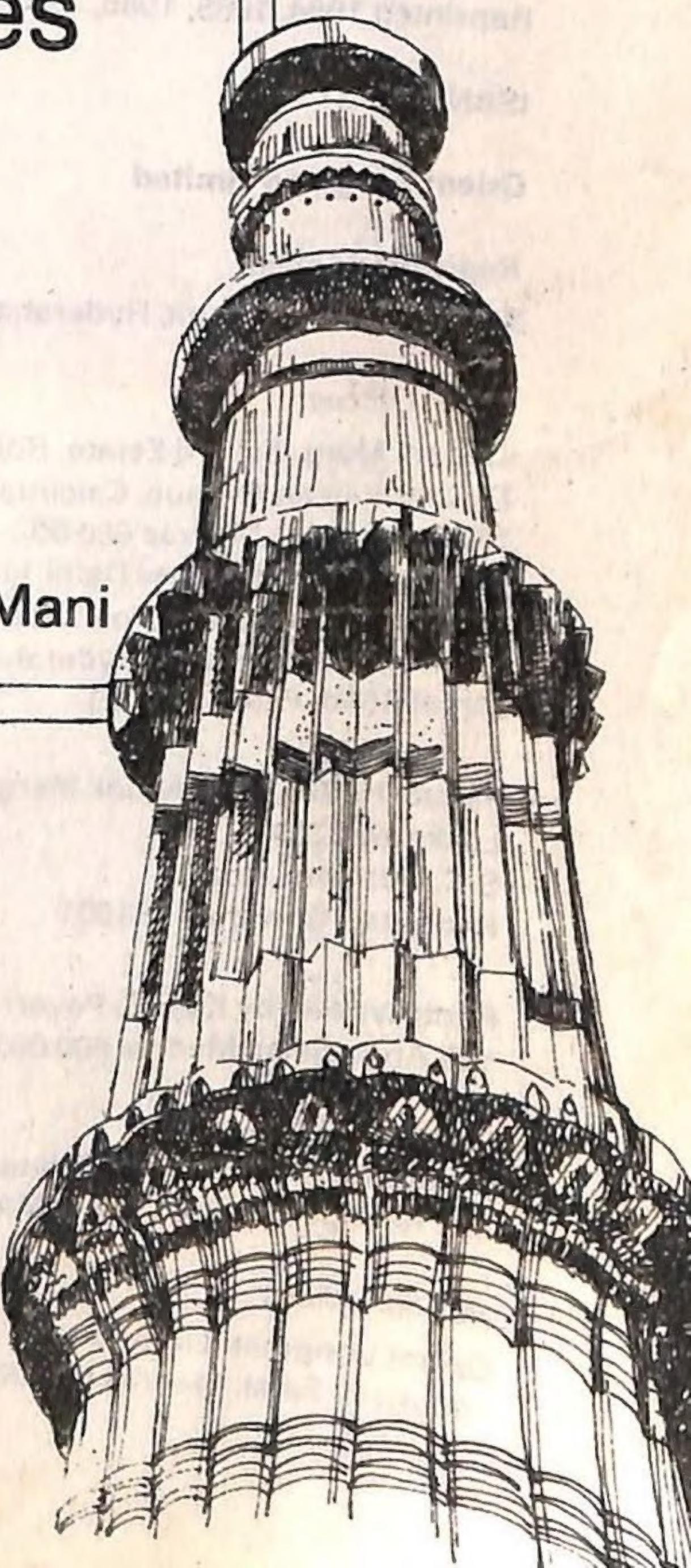
Primary Social Studies
BOOK 3



Neena Kaushal
Satya Uberoi



Illustrations. Maps
Lalitha N.D. Mani



Orient Longman

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TO THE TEACHER

The Way We Live introduces the primary-school child to social studies, which means not only the subjects of history, geography and civics, but also an integrated framework for the understanding of nature and human society. The series closely adheres to the syllabus drawn up by the National Council of Educational Research, but is adaptable to primary-school teaching of social studies under other systems as well.

The earlier books of the series tackle the immediate surroundings of the child, her family, the neighbourhood and the school. The elements of each of these units and the need for harmony in each is emphasised. As the child's social world expands, *The Way We Live* takes her beyond the smaller world of her immediate environment to the state, the country and a national heritage. The way people live in our country is explored through lifestyles, social and economic pursuits, agriculture, industry, transport and communication, our culture, and political and social institutions. All these are introduced to the student through simple, comprehensive text and illustrations.

The Way We Live is, as its title suggests, a means of participation for the child in her environment, as she learns about it. The vital, underlying concepts are ecology, the conservation of the natural world and living as a process of continuous interaction. One of the primary aims of the series is to develop attitudes of concern and involvement in the child.

Illustrations and exercises to this end are an integral part of each lesson. Every effort has been made to make the text pleasant and the exercises an enjoyable activity. The teacher is advised to use the opportunities within and beyond the books to get the children to express themselves — in words, in writing and in activity.

1. The World We Live In



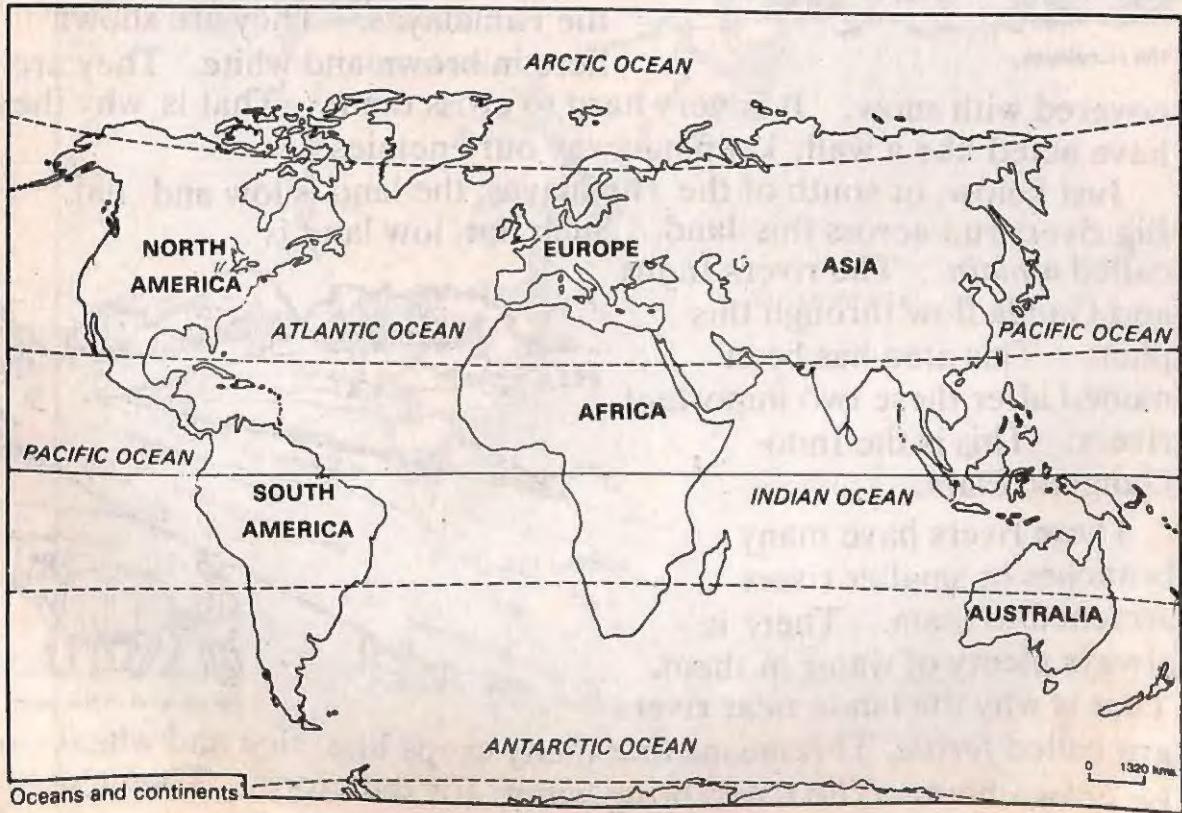
The Earth: A sphere

Many millions of years ago, parts of a star broke away and spun around in space. Our earth, the sun and moon are some of those pieces!

Our earth was, at that time, very hot. As it moved around, it cooled down. It also became round in shape, like a ball. This ball-shape is called a *sphere*.

When the earth cooled down, a large part of it was covered with water. The rest of it was land. See this picture of the earth. The large water areas are called *oceans*. The large pieces of land are called *continents*.

Asia is a continent. India, our country, lies in Asia.



Oceans and continents

India, Our Motherland

On the facing page you will see a large map or drawing of India. The map shows us the shape of India. If we were to fly high into the sky, and look down, this is how our country would look.

Let us look at the map carefully. Can you see the different colours? Each colour on a map means something. The blue means water or ocean. The brown areas mean there are high mountains in those places. The green places are where the land is flat and low. Let us learn about these different forms of land. The name given to all of them is *land-forms*.



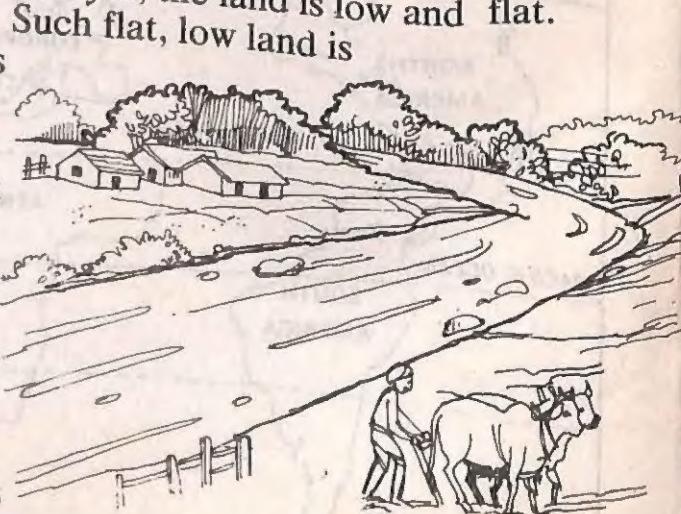
The Himalayas

covered with snow. It is very hard to cross them. That is why they have acted like a wall, keeping away our enemies.

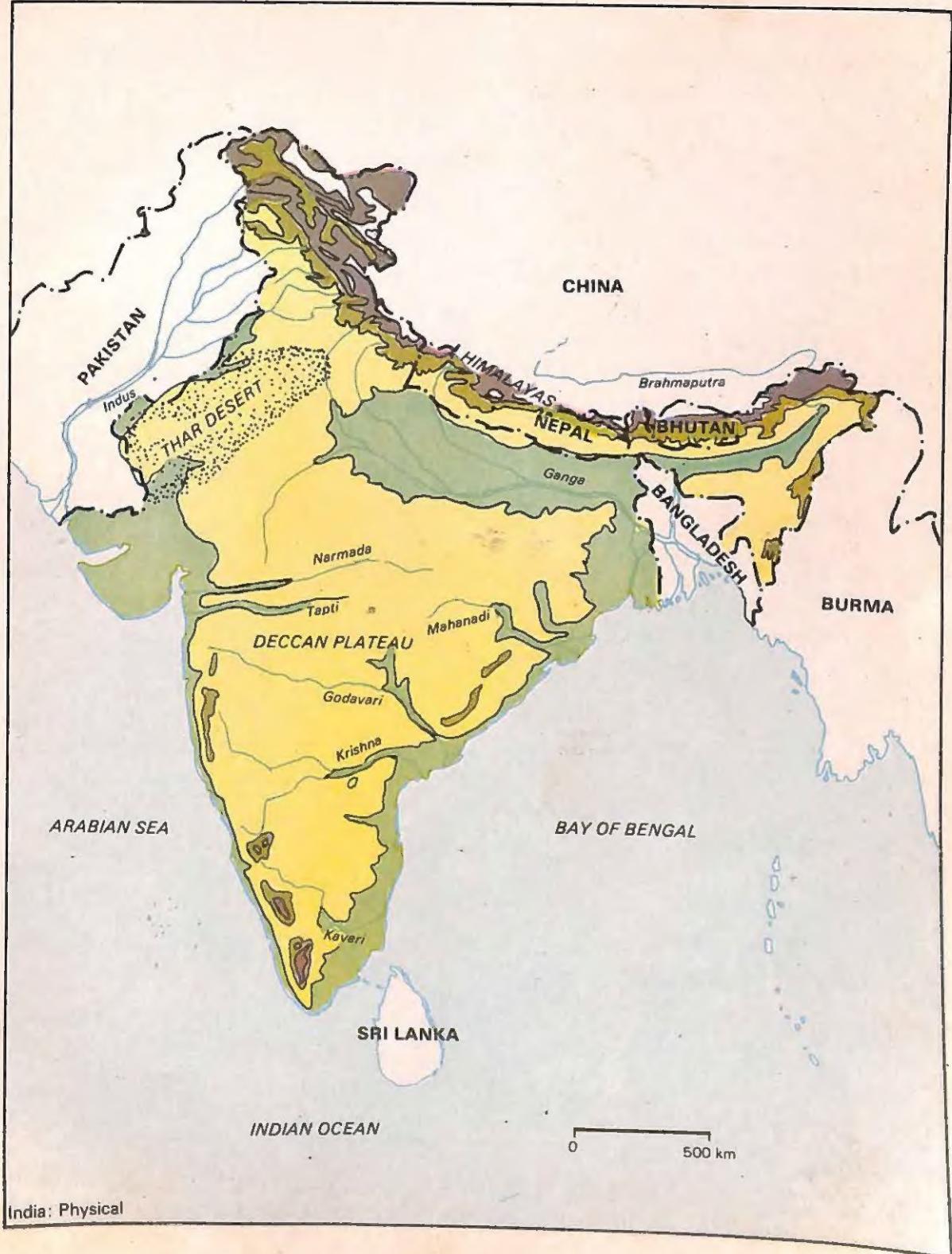
Just below, or south of the Himalayas, the land is low and flat. Big rivers run across this land. Such flat, low land is called a *plain*. The rivers Indus and Ganga flow through this plain. This area has been named after these two important rivers. This is the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

These rivers have many branches or smaller rivers attached to them. There is always plenty of water in them. That is why the lands near rivers are called *fertile*. This means that many crops like rice and wheat can be grown here. The rivers bring water for the crops. They also

Do you see the top or the north of the map? The entire border of India on the north is covered with mountains. These are very high. There are many mountains here. They form a chain all along the northern border. These are called the Himalayas. They are shown here in brown and white.



Fertile land in the plains



India: Physical

India : Political



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve
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The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh

1 Cm = 200 km

0 200 km



A plateau

bring down a lot of soil or mud from the mountains. This makes the plains more fertile.

Most of the land in the middle of India is yellow in the map. This land is higher than the plains, but lower than the Himalayas. This is called a *table-land*. It means that it is raised and flat, like a table. A table-land is also called a *plateau*. This part of India is called the Deccan Plateau.

Here also, we can find rivers flowing to the sea on either side. There are smaller mountains along the two sides.



A delta

On both sides of the Deccan Plateau, there are thin green strips of land. Beyond this lies the blue water. The land here slopes downwards, towards the sea. These green parts are called the coastal strips. They lie along the sea coast on the west and east. Most of the rivers meet the sea in these areas. The place where the river meets the sea is called a *delta*.



A peninsula

Look again at the map of India. Do you see how our country is pointed in the south? Here, the land is surrounded by water on three sides. To the south is the Indian ocean. To the west is the Arabian sea. To the east is the Bay of Bengal. When a land has water on three sides like this, it is called a *peninsula*. South India is often called peninsular India.

India has a long coast-line. This just means that many parts of India lie along the sea. This is very useful to us. We have pretty beaches. We have many ports where ships can stop. Many people living near the coast can fish. As you know, fish is an important food for many of us.



A summer day in the plains

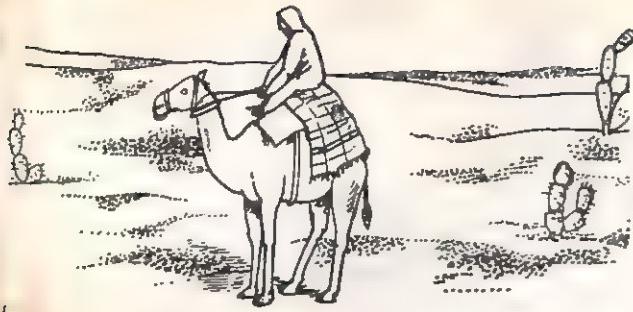
All these different kinds of seasons together make up a place's climate. Our country is very big. Different places have different kinds of climate.

In the Himalayas, it is always cold. The ground is covered with snow. In the plains, the summers are hot, and the winters are cold. Near the sea coast, it is cool and there is plenty of breeze. In some places it rains for many days.

Do you know what a season is? Sometimes, we feel cold. At other times, when the sun shines very brightly, we feel hot. People call this the *hot season* or *summer*. The cool season is called *winter*. In India, we also have a rainy season, when it rains for many days without stop!

It is always cold in the Himalayas





A desert

In Rajasthan, there is a large part of land where it never rains. Very few plants grow here. This is called a *desert*.

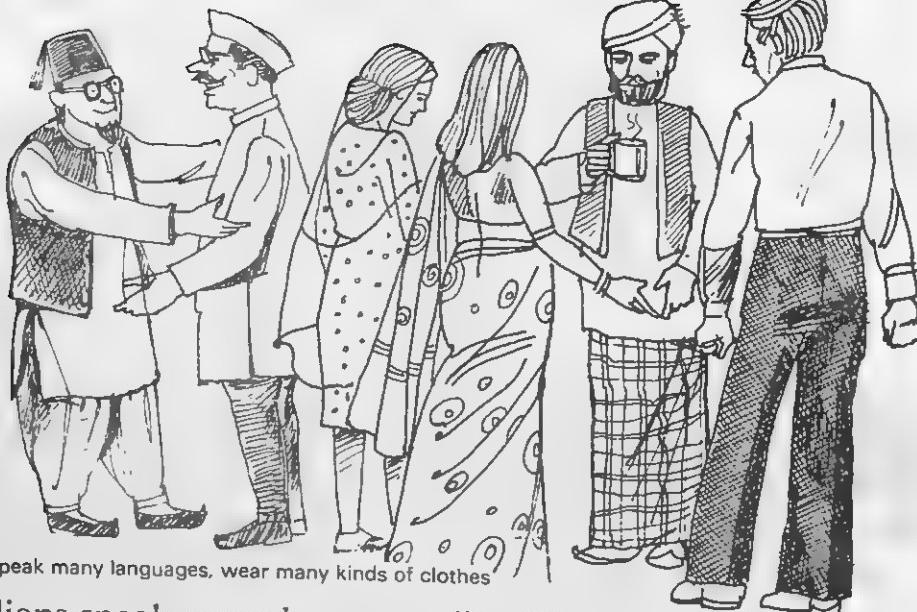
The rainy season is also called the *monsoon*. India's climate is called the *monsoon climate*.

Crops: The food-plants like rice, wheat, sugarcane and vegetables grow well in the plains. Here the soil is fertile and there is plenty of water. In the hill slopes, coffee, tea and rubber are grown. In the high mountains, there are thick forests where important trees are grown. Wood from these trees are very useful to us. Along the sea coast, coconuts are grown. Many different types of plants and trees grow in India.



Different crops are grown in different places

The people of India are also different and exciting. India is called a land of great variety.



Indians speak many languages, wear many kinds of clothes

Indians speak many languages like Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Marathi. They wear many kinds of clothes. Each part of India celebrates different festivals.

We have many religions in India. There are Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. But we are all Indians, and we belong to one country.

India is divided into smaller parts called *states*. This is usually

based on the language of the people. Some states are large and some are small. Some very small, new divisions are called *union territories*.

India has 31 such states and territories. Turn to the map facing page 3 showing you these divisions. The *capital* town or the most important town of each state is also shown. Can you find your state on this map?



Indians celebrate many festivals

As Indians, all of us salute our national flag. Can you find a picture of it? The two colour bands are green and orange. The middle is white, with a blue wheel or *chakra* in the centre. Each colour means something special. Green stands for growth, which is important. White means truth and peace. Orange stands for bravery. The blue *chakra* reminds us of a great king of India, Ashoka. Ashoka was a good and fair king. The *Ashoka Chakra* stands for fairness.

Words to Remember

sphere	:	ball-shape
continent	:	large piece of land
ocean	:	large parts of water
land-forms	:	different forms of land
summer	:	hot season
winter	:	cold season
monsoon	:	rainy season
state	:	a division of a country
capital town	:	the most important town or city in a state or country
delta	:	the place where the river meets the sea

Exercises

1. Trace an outline of India from the large map facing page 2. Colour the following areas in different colours:
(a) Himalayan mountains (b) Indo-Gangetic Plain
(c) Deccan Plateau (d) The Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers
2. Fill in the blanks:
(a) A peninsula is a land mass that has _____ on three sides and _____ on the fourth side.
(b) A _____ is the name for the place where the river empties its waters into the sea.
(c) The shape of our earth is called a _____.
(d) India's climate is the _____ type.
(e) In the fertile river valleys and deltas _____ is grown. In the hilly areas _____ and _____ are grown.
(f) In our national flag, green stands for _____. White stands for _____, and orange for _____.

3. Learn the meanings of these new words:

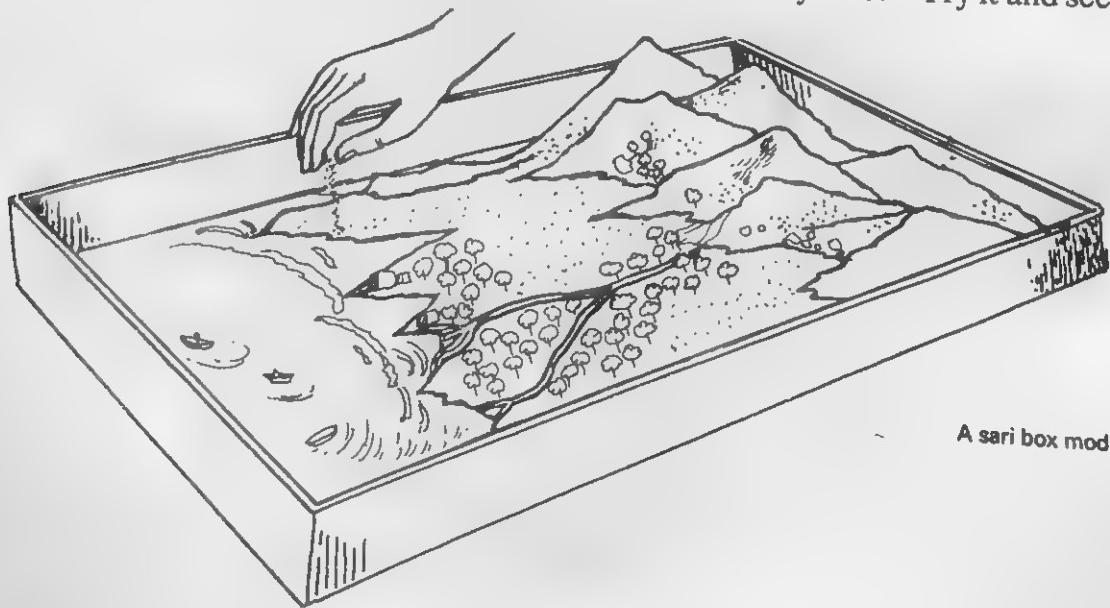
- (a) mountains: raised portions of land, usually with high peaks
- (b) valleys: the area between two mountains or hills. Usually a river flows through it.
- (c) delta: the place where the river meets the sea
- (d) plain: a large level area, not very much higher than the sea
- (e) plateau: a raised portion of land with a flat top
- (f) island: a piece of land with water on all sides
- (g) lake: a piece of water surrounded by land
- (h) bay: the portion of water that juts into the land
- (i) cape: the portion of land that juts into the water

4. Things you can do:

Make a classroom model.

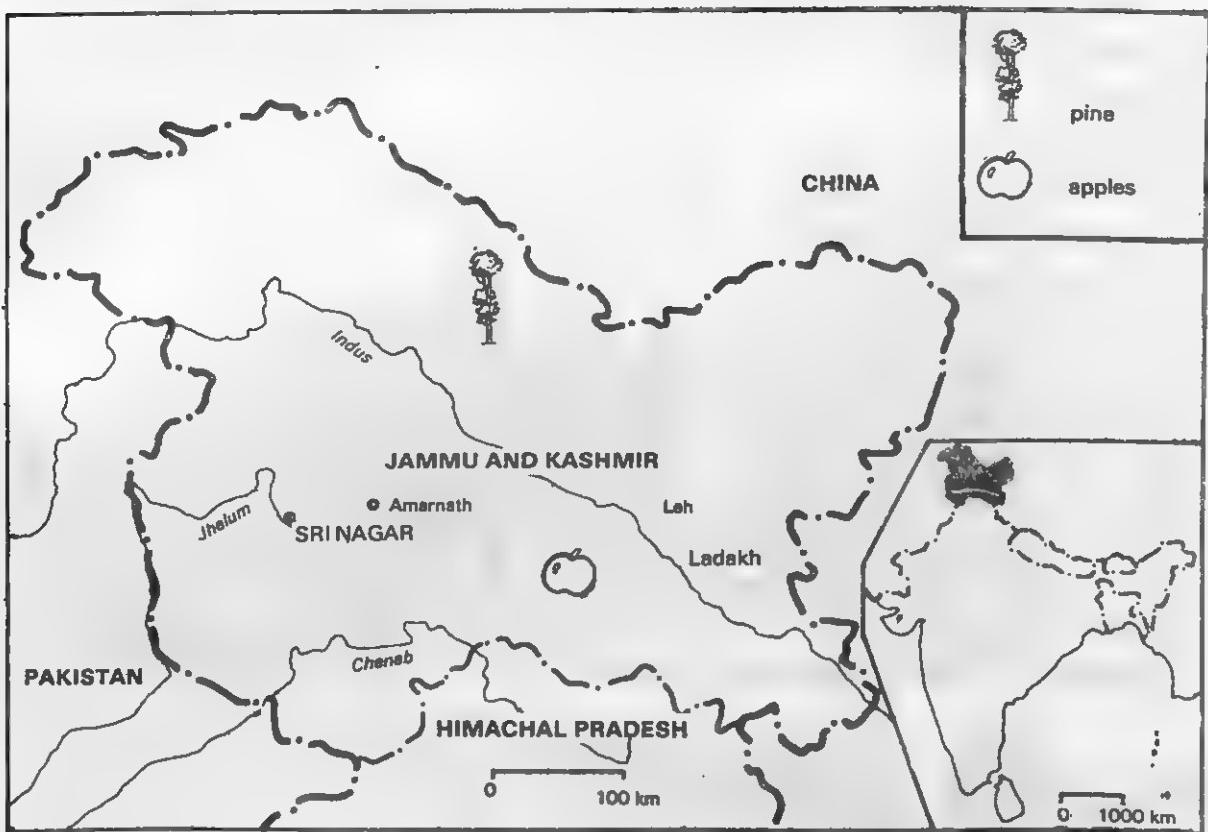
- (a) Take an empty cardboard box like a sari box.
- (b) Fill it with mud. Make one side higher, for the hills. Slope the mud lower on the opposite side.
- (c) Mark the river routes with a stick. Colour this blue with paint or chalk powder.
- (d) Sprinkle some stones on the hills (for rocks).
- (e) In the lower end of the box, mark the sea and sprinkle blue powder over this whole area. Make paper boats and place them here.
- (f) Make little trees with twigs and small branches. Plant them on the land like a forest.

With your own ideas you can make islands, plateaus and bays too. Try it and see!



A sari box model

2. Jammu and Kashmir



Let us take a trip from India's northern tip to the south. Then we can see how colourful and different our country is. We shall see how people live in different places, how they dress, and what they eat. We will learn more about our brothers and sisters in all these places.

We start with the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This state lies in the high Himalayan mountains. Can you find it on the map?

The land is covered with snow. Winters are very very cold. Instead of rain, these areas get snowfall. In summer, the snow *melts* and becomes water, like ice-cream will, when it is held too long in your hand.

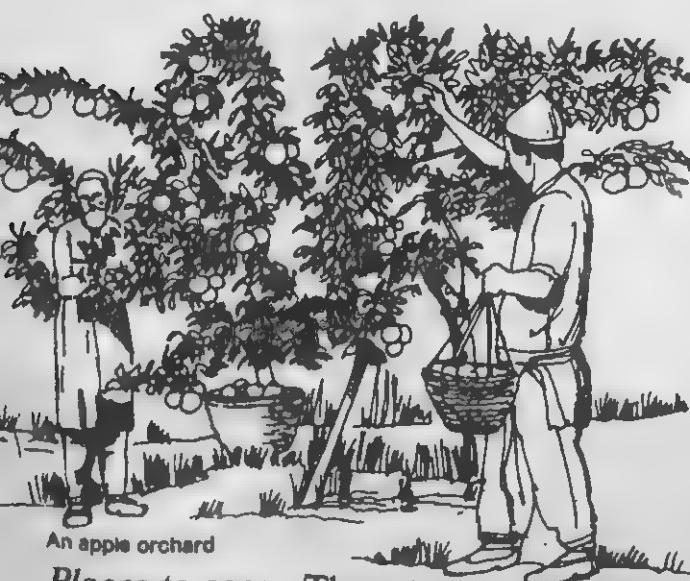
Melting of snow and ice

The rivers flowing here always have water. Sometimes, when the snow has melted, there is too much water in the rivers. This is called *flooding*. When this happens, the people living here find it difficult.

There are thick forests on these mountains. Many useful trees like the chir, pine, chinar and safeda grow here. The valleys, or the spaces between hills, are very fertile. Rice, wheat, maize and vegetables are grown.

The cool climate helps people to grow fruits here. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots and walnuts are grown. These are sent to many other places in India.

The capital city of Jammu and Kashmir is called Srinagar. It has important



An apple orchard

Places to see: There is a famous temple of Vaishno Devi in Jammu. Amarnath cave is a holy place for Hindus. It is near Pahalgam. In Gulmarg, where the mountains are covered with snow, people can ski in winter. During summer, visitors play a game called golf.

The important rivers flowing through the state are the Indus,



Shikaras on Dal lake

buildings. There is a beautiful lake here, called the Dal lake. The boats on the lake are called *shikaras*. Many visitors or tourists come to Kashmir to enjoy the cool climate. They go boating on the Dal lake. They see many interesting places. Other towns like Jammu, Pahalgam and Gulmarg also have many fine things for visitors to enjoy.

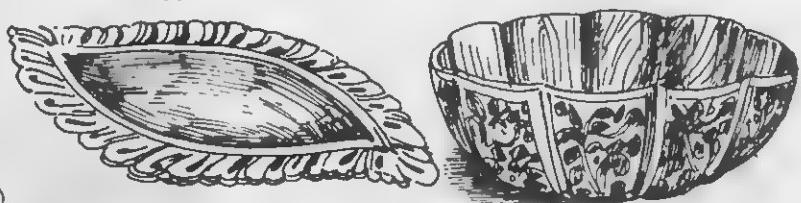
Jhelum and Chenab. Can you find them on the map?

In Kashmir, we can see people wearing long *kurtas* and a top called a *phiran*. The women wear embroidered *kurtas*. They like to wear silver jewellery.

Kashmiri women with
silver jewellery



The Kashmiris make many beautiful things from walnut wood, silver and fine wool. Shops here sell carpets, carved plates, bowls, woollen shawls and silks to visitors.



Kashmiri handicrafts: Carpet and carving on walnut wood

The people speak Kashmiri and Urdu. Many of them are Muslims. They celebrate the festival Id. Basant is a spring or warm season festival. Then the Kashmiris dance and sing. Their dance is called *rouf*.

Kashmiris eat chapathis and rice. Wheat, maize and rice are grown in the state.

Ladakh is a high part of this state on the north-east. People here follow Buddhism or the teachings of Buddha. There are many Buddhist monasteries (holy ashrams) here. Leh is an important town in Ladakh. It has an airport.

Srinagar is well connected to other places in India by roads. It also has an airport.

Let us now go on from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, southwards, to the next state.

Words to Remember

melt	: to become water
flooding	: to overflow or spill over the sides
pine, chinar and safeda	: names of useful trees
maize	: a crop like corn
apricots and walnuts	: fruits that also have tasty nuts inside
shikaras	: Kashmiri boats
monastery	: a Buddhist ashram

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) _____ is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) _____ and _____ are two rivers flowing through this state.
- (c) The boats on the Dal lake are called _____.
- (d) The languages spoken here are _____ and _____.

2. Collect some pictures and paste them in a book. You can make your own album or scrap book with the following:

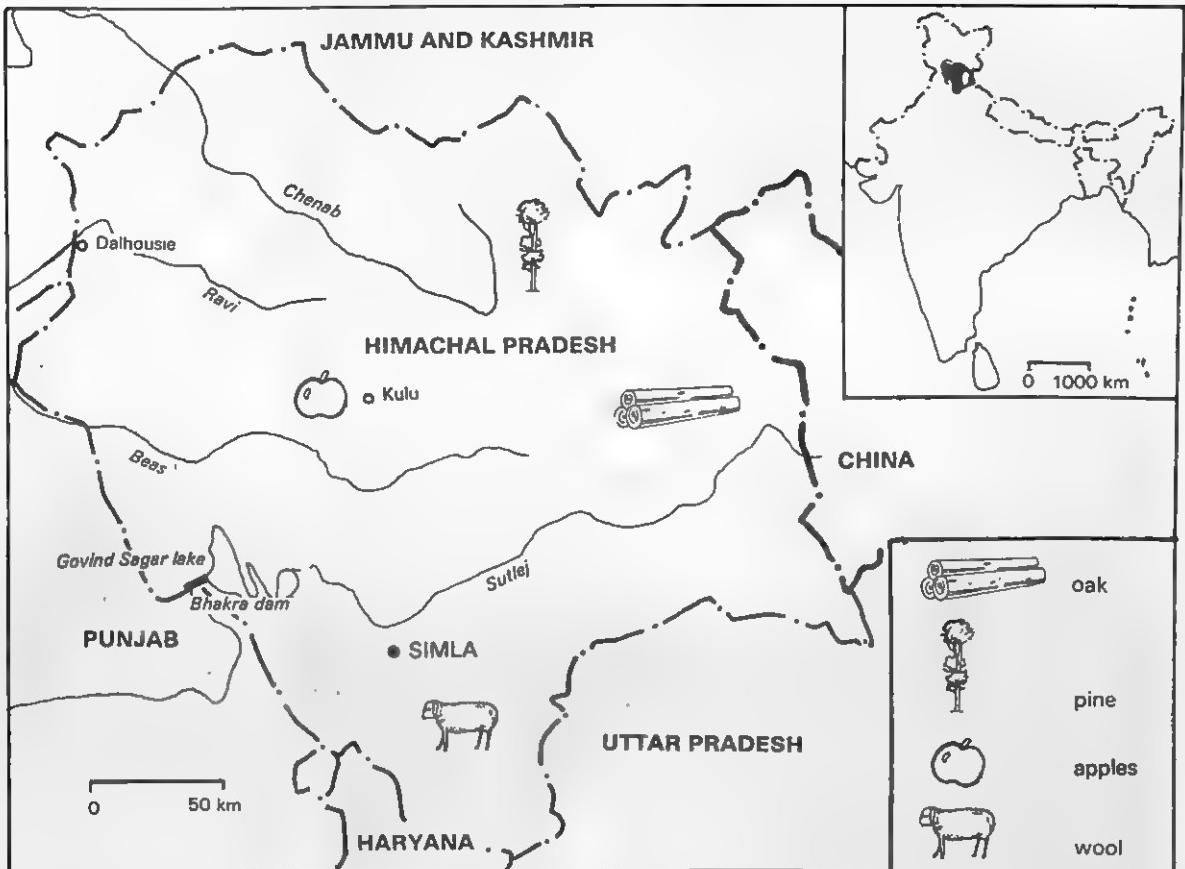
- (a) pictures of Kashmiri people in their *kurtas* and *phirans*.
- (b) pictures of Kashmiri shawls, carpets, lamps and bowls.
- (c) pictures of people skiing or playing golf.

Do you know?

Skiing. This is great fun. People wear long board-like sticks, on their feet. This is attached to their shoes. They hold two long sticks in their hands. They glide or slide on the snow with these. When they come down the mountain-side, they can ski very fast. It is difficult not to fall!

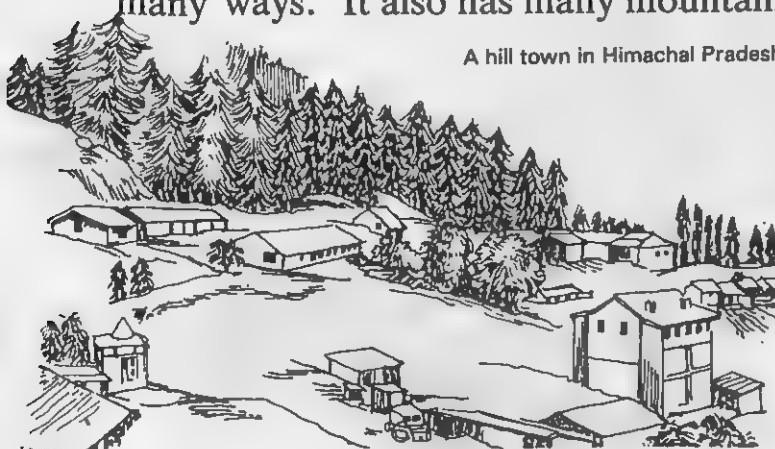


3. Himachal Pradesh

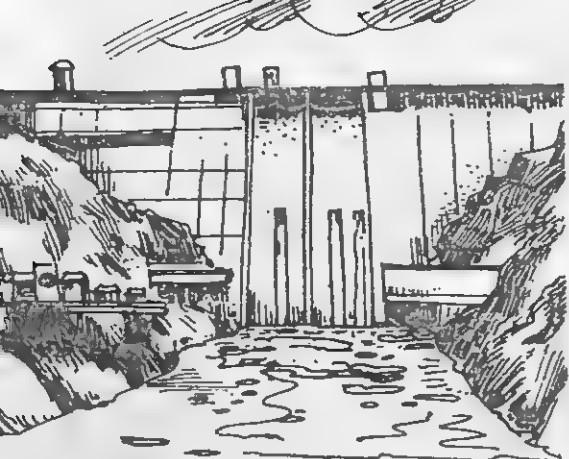


From Srinagar, we can come by car or bus to Himachal Pradesh. This state lies to the south of Kashmir. It is just like Kashmir in many ways. It also has many mountains. Simla is the capital city of Himachal Pradesh. Let us start from the capital and see the rest of this state.

A hill town in Himachal Pradesh



The climate of Himachal Pradesh is very cool. The land is hilly. The rivers flowing here are the Beas, Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi. All these are branches of the big river Indus.



Bhakra dam

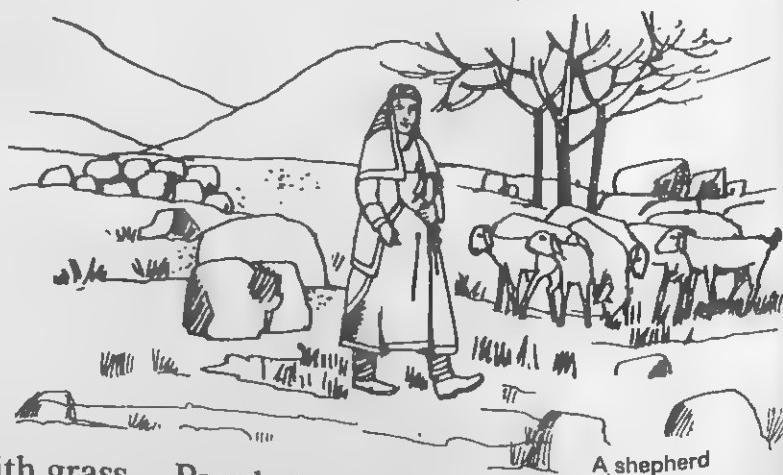
To help the farmers, a dam has been built across the Sutlej. This is like a strong wall. This blocks or stops the water-flow. A large lake is made. From here, water can be used for the fields. This dam, called the Bhakra Dam, has helped to make the lake called Govind Sagar.

From Simla, visitors travel to see holy places.

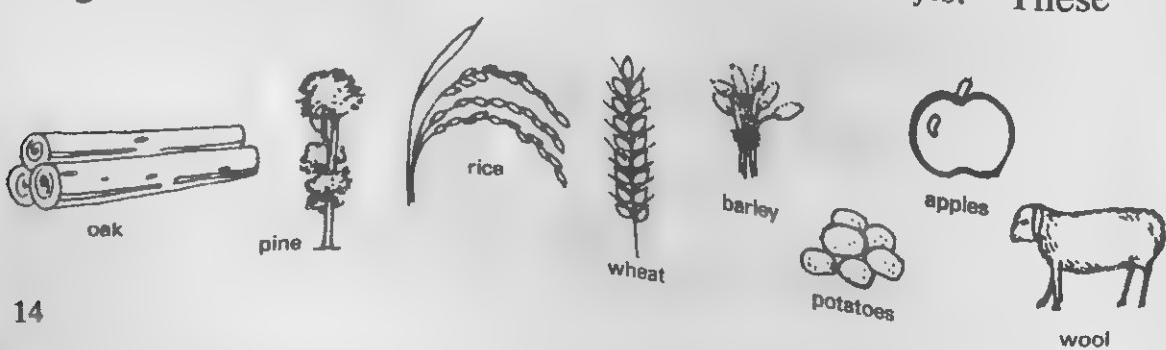
Places to see: There are fine temples in Jwala Mukhi, Kangra and Chint Poori. Kulu, Manali and Dalhousie are towns with cool, pretty scenes. Visitors spend their holidays here. Such places are also called *holiday spots*.

Himachal Pradesh has forests of many fine trees. Oak, pine and deodar wood are very useful. Crops like rice, barley, wheat and potatoes are important. In the Kulu valley, apples, pears, plums and apricots are grown.

The hills are covered with grass. People keep goats and sheep that roam over these grass slopes. They get fine wool from sheep. People here make many pretty things too. When toys, bowls, shawls and carpets are made by hand, they are called *handicrafts*. These things are sold to visitors.



A shepherd





Folk dance in the Kulu valley

The people of Himachal Pradesh speak Hindi and a language called Pahari. They celebrate festivals like Shivratri and Dassera. Their favourite dance is called *nati*.

Words to Remember

dam	: a wall built across a river, to keep back the water
holy places	: Some places have temples or caves where people do puja to their god. These people sometimes come from far away just to visit this place.
holiday spots	: towns where people come to spend their holidays. Simla, Gulmarg and Srinagar are holiday spots.
handicrafts	: pretty things made by hand, not machines

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

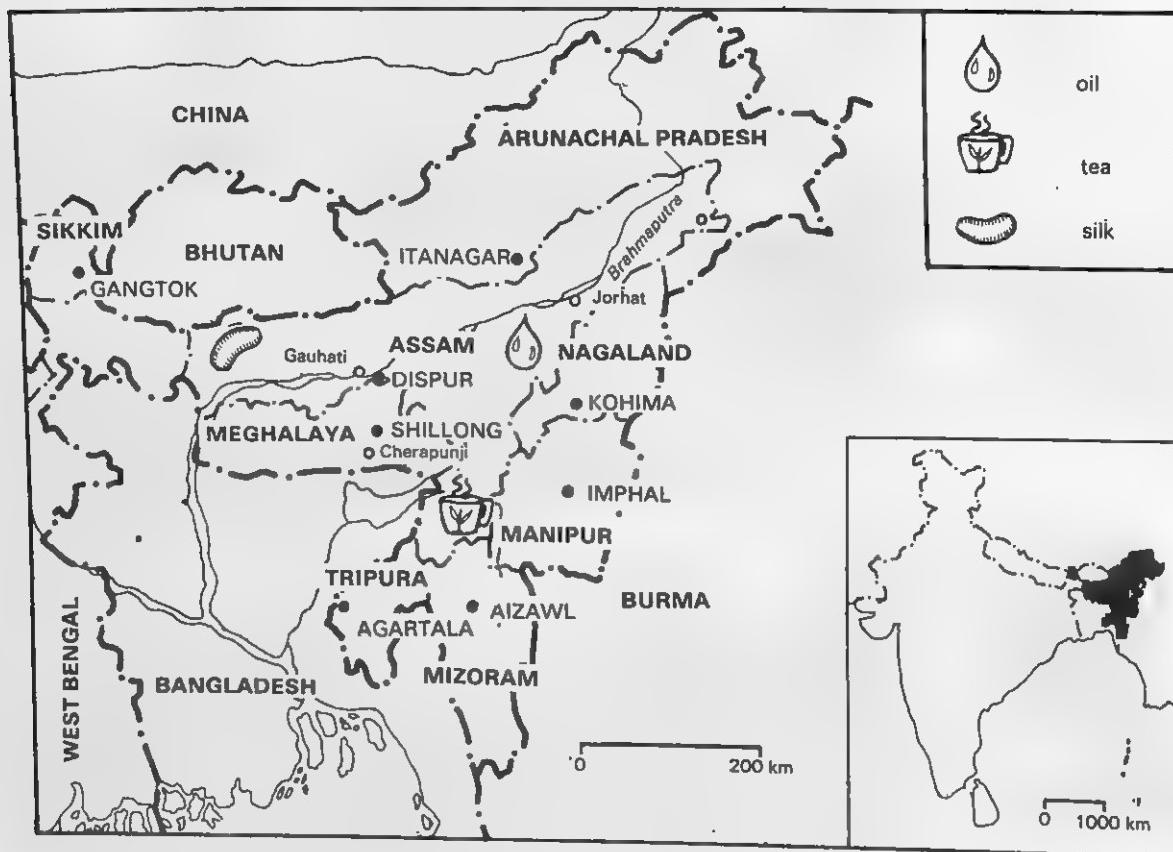
- _____ is the capital of Himachal Pradesh.
- The rivers _____ and _____ are branches of the big river _____.
- Apples and other fruits are grown in the _____ valley.
- The people speak _____ and _____.

2. Mapwork :

Your teacher will help you to draw an outline map of Himachal Pradesh. You can collect pictures to paste inside this map.

- pictures of rice, potato and fruits like apples and pears
- pictures of temples
- pictures of handicrafts like carvings, bowls, shawls and lamps
- pictures of snow-covered hills

4. The North-East Himalayan States



We have now crossed over the Himalayan mountains, from west to east. Here, we can travel quickly through a group of states. All these states are small. They are hilly. Some of them are so small that they are called union territories.

This group of states is in the north-eastern part of the Himalayas. So they are called north-east Himalayan states.

The north-east Himalayan states are Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Can you find these names on the map?

Sikkim

Let us start our trip from Sikkim. We can look around the capital city of Gangtok. It is surrounded by high mountains on all sides. The climate is cold. Even summers are cool.

A view of Kanchanjunga



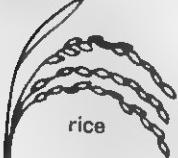
The tallest mountain in India is the *Kanchanjunga*. This lies on the border of Sikkim.

Most of the people are farmers. They grow rice, maize (or corn), potatoes and cardamom (a plant from which we get a fruit, used in cooking).

Some people keep goats and a hairy animal called a *yak*. They get milk from this animal. They make butter and cream from its milk.

There are many groups of people in Sikkim like the Lepchas and the Bhutias. Most of them are Buddhists.

Under the ground here, useful metals and minerals have been found like coal, lead and copper. These are not made by man, but found in nature. These are dug out or mined. They are then sent to factories where many useful things can be made from them. Can you name some things made of copper?



rice



maize



minerals



potatoes



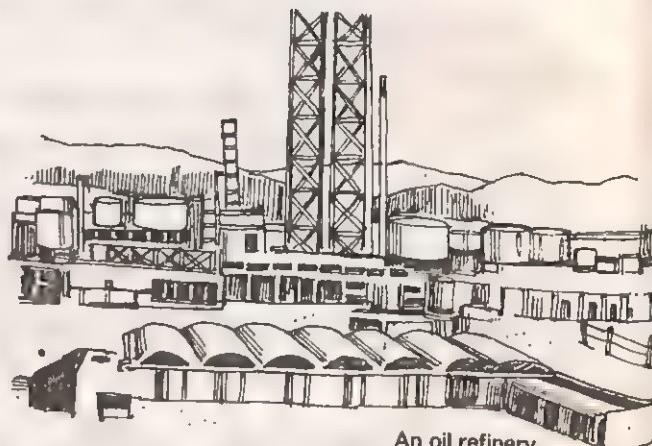
Assam

We have now moved south and east into Assam. Here we travel by boat. The forests are so thick, that there are very few roads. But there is a big river with many small branches. This is the Brahmaputra.

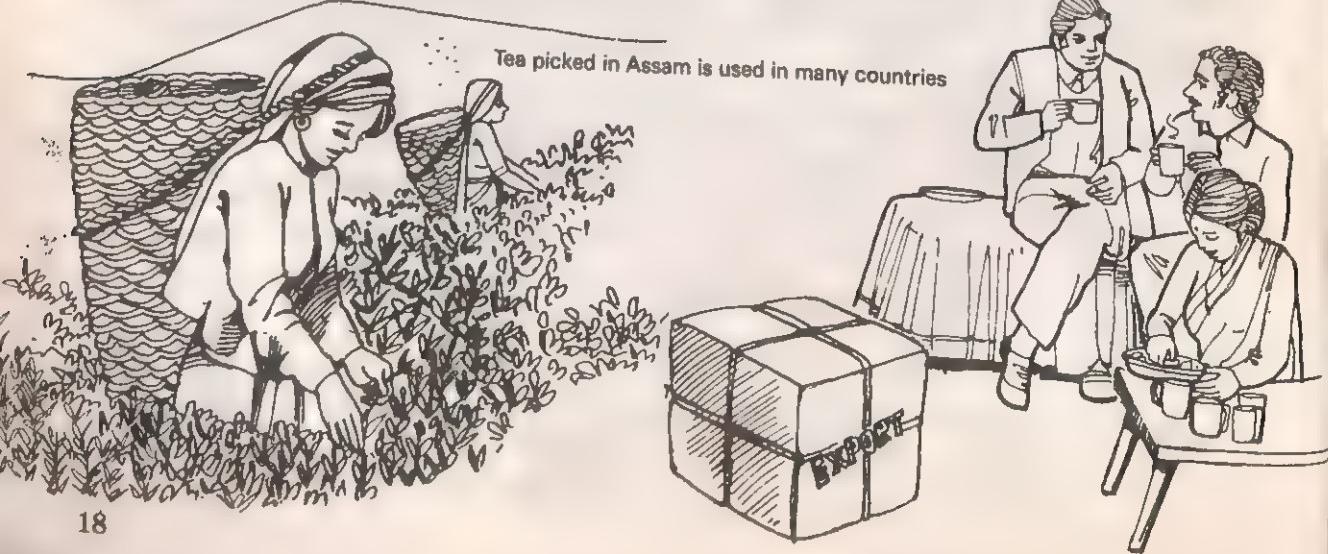
As we sail down this river we can see crocodiles in it! The forests are full of wild animals. Elephants, snakes, buffalo and deer can be seen.

In Assam, we can visit the capital town of Dispur. This is quite new. The other big towns are Gauhati, Jorhat and Tezpur. Digboi has become an important town, because oil was found there. Oil is very useful to us. From oil, we get cooking gas, petrol and kerosene. Kerosene is used for lighting and cooking.

Of all the crops in Assam, tea is the most important. The hills are covered with tea-bushes. Leaves from the tea plant are plucked by the villagers who work there. Baskets are filled with leaves. These are then sent to a factory. They are dried and packed into bags or packets. People all over India and in many other countries, make tea with these tea leaves!



An oil refinery



Places to see: There are two large zoos in Assam. These are not like the zoos we usually see because there are no cages. Wild animals roam about here freely. People can see them and take photos of them. But they are not allowed to kill them. Such places are called *wild-life sanctuaries*. Manas and Kaziranga are two such places. Here, visitors can shoot, but only with a camera!

In Assam, silk is also made. Do you know how we get silk? Look at these pictures. There is a special kind of a worm called the silkworm. This eats mulberry leaves. When it has eaten for some days, it makes a soft house or *cocoon* by itself and goes to sleep in it. The soft thread that the worm makes is later collected together and silk is made from it!



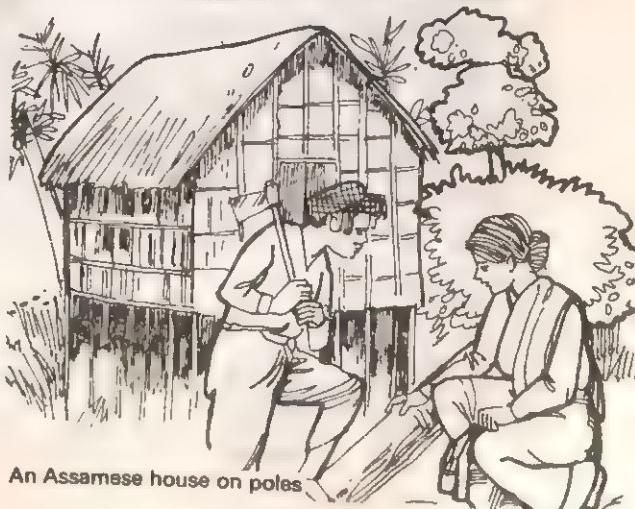
Silkworm on mulberry leaf



The people of Assam speak Assamese. The women wear skirts called *mekhalas*. They also like to wear shawls. In Assam, the people sometimes feel the ground shaking under their feet. This happens when big blocks of rock move under the ground. This is called an *earthquake*. When this happens, buildings, roads and trees crumble



A rhinoceros in a wild life sanctuary



An Assamese house on poles

or break up. So the Assamese build their houses with very light wood. When these houses fall because of earthquakes, people do not get hurt. The houses can also be built again more easily.

The houses in Assam are built on poles or pillars, on a platform. This is to keep out the wetness of the ground. This is also a good way to keep away snakes and other jungle beasts!

Meghalaya

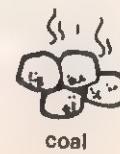
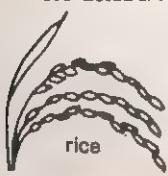
From Assam we travel southwards to Meghalaya. This is a small state with many hills. It is always cloudy and rainy here.

The name *Meghalaya* means 'home of the clouds'. In Meghalaya, there is a place called *Cherapunji* where it is almost always raining. This has been called the wettest place in the world.

The capital town of Meghalaya is Shillong. It lies on the Khasi hills. The state has two more groups of hills called Jaintia and Garo hills. Useful minerals like coal and limestone are mined here.

As the whole area is very hilly, farmers find it hard to grow crops. Because of rains, wild plants grow very easily. So clearing the forests becomes very difficult.

The farmers here have a special way of growing crops. They burn a part of the forest. Then they plant rice, potatoes, wheat, jute or tobacco. After 2 to 3 years of such crops, they leave that land.



They choose another place and burn down a part of the forest. This way, they keep shifting or moving their fields from one place to another. This kind of crop-growing or cultivation is called *jhuming* or *shift cultivation*.

These hills have many groups of people living in small villages. Each hill-group or tribe speaks its own language. The main tribes are the Garo, Khasi and the Jaintias.

Nagaland

We are now near India's border with Burma.

Nagaland has been named after its people, the Nagas. The capital city is Kohima. Can you find it on the map?

Just like its neighbour-states, Nagaland is also hilly and covered with forests.

The Nagas are very interesting people. They have many tribes or groups. Each group wears shawls of a particular colour. Years ago, the Nagas were wild, fierce hunters who used to collect their enemies' heads! They were then called head-hunters. But today, they are as peaceful as their fellow-citizens.



Garo girls

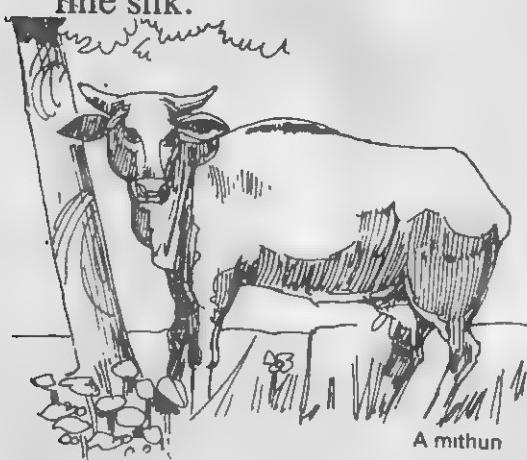


Naga dancers and a Naga youth

They wear colourful clothes and decorate their arms, wrists and necks with beads and ivory. Their necklaces are made with many different things like bones, shells and beads. Every village has a big hut called a *mörung*. Here young, unmarried boys stay together, and learn to hunt and study.

Many Naga villages are slowly becoming more modern, with comforts like electricity, and hospitals for the sick and old.

The Nagas grow rice, maize and drink rice-beer or *Zu*. Their favourite animal is called *mithun*, which they keep to help them with their work. Silkworms are also common, and the Nagas make fine silk.



A mithun

The chief crops are rice, wheat, maize and tobacco. Fruits like oranges and pineapples are also grown. Cauliflower is the most common among the vegetables.

The Manipuris wear pretty woven dresses. They do a lovely group dance wearing special kinds of dresses. Stories of Radha and Krishna are acted out as a dance. The Manipuris

Manipur

From Nagaland, let us go on to another small state, Manipur. This also lies along the India-Burma border. The capital town is Imphal.

Covered with hills and valleys, Manipur has a large lake called Loktak. The people are called Manipuris. Many of them are farmers. They speak a language called Manipuri.





celebrate *Raadashtami* festival with great joy.

Tripura

Can you find this small state on the map? Tripura has Bangladesh on three sides of it! Agartala, a beautiful city, is the capital. Nearby is a lake called Rudrasagar, where people fish.

Thick forests on the hills are full of tigers, leopards and deer.

Rice is grown by *jhuming* in the villages. Oranges, pineapples, litchis and mangoes are grown. Tea is also grown.

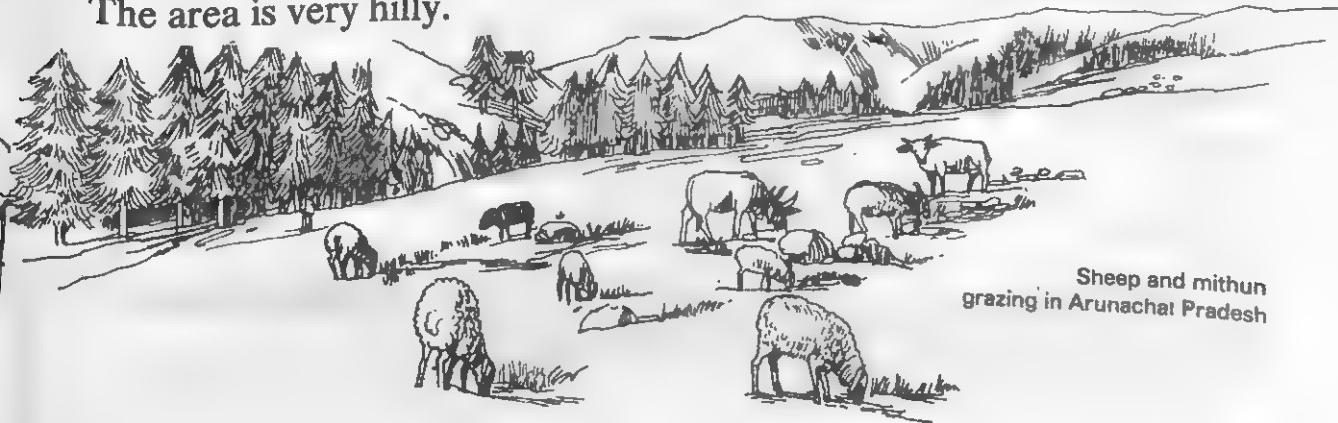


Bengali is the official language of the state.

The people make useful things with bamboo and weave cloth. These are called hand-woven or hand-loom cloth. The women like silver jewellery.

Arunachal Pradesh

This tiny land is called a union territory. Arunachal Pradesh is on the border of India, China and Burma. Itanagar is the capital town. The area is very hilly.



Sheep and mithun grazing in Arunachal Pradesh

Since this state lies on the eastern-most part of India, the people here see the sunrise first. That is why the state is named Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh means the land that lies on the lap of the sun!

The farmers here keep *mithun*, sheep and pigs. They grow rice, maize and tobacco by *jhuming*.

Mizoram

This is actually a part of Assam that has been made into a union territory. The Lushai hills cover most of the area. The capital city is Aizawal. The people are called Mizos. Many of the Mizos are Christians.

The farmers grow rice, potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, and fruits like bananas and pineapples. They also do the *jhuming* type of farming.



Mizo woman



Mizo child

Words to Remember

border	: the edge or boundary of a state, or country; the line that separates two states is also a border.
cardamom	: a plant from which we get a fruit, used in cooking
yak	: an animal kept for its milk
wild life sanctuaries	: a large place in the forest, where animals are kept for people to see
silk cocoon	: the house of a silkworm; we get silk thread from cocoons.

- earthquakes : Deep under the ground, rocks move. This makes the ground shake. Buildings fall down. People can get hurt. This movement is called an earthquake.
- minerals : useful things like coal, iron, copper and many others; these are found under the earth. They are not made by man, but are part of nature.
- jhuming cultivation : a shifting kind of cultivation or farming where fields are moved to new lands every few years.

Exercises

1. Match each state with its capital :

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| (a) Assam . | Imphal |
| (b) Meghalaya | Kohima |
| (c) Sikkim | Shillong |
| (d) Nagaland | Dispur |
| (e) Arunachal Pradesh | Gangtok |
| (f) Manipur | Itanagar |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- The river _____ flows through Assam.
- Jhuming cultivation can be found in the states of _____ and _____.
- The people of Mizoram are called _____.
- _____ gets the most rainfall in the world.

3. Match columns A and B :

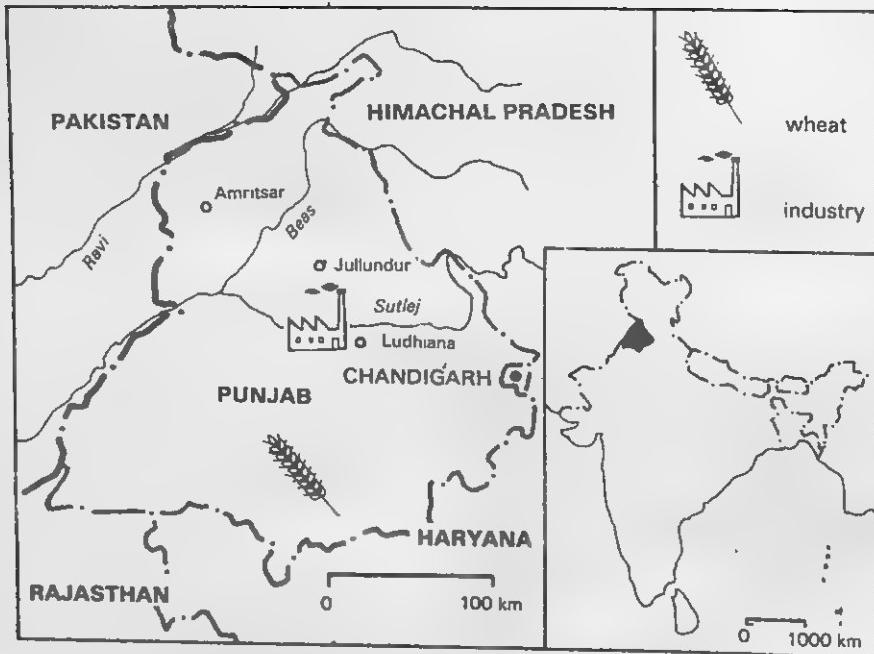
A	B
---	---

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Manipuri | shifting cultivation |
| (b) <i>morung</i> | beer made from rice |
| (c) <i>jhuming</i> | a hut where young unmarried boys stay |
| (d) <i>zu</i> | a lovely group dance |

4. Make an album with the following pictures:

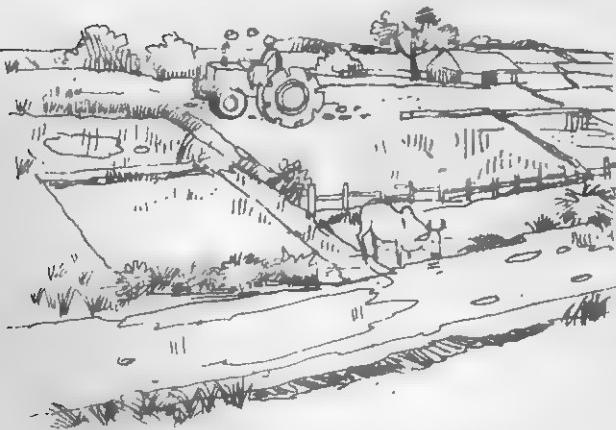
- pictures of wild animals like tigers, leopards, elephants and deer
- pictures of crops like sugarcane, wheat or rice; fruits like mangoes, pineapples, bananas and oranges
- pictures of Manipuri or Naga dancers

5. Punjab



From the cool hilly northeast, let us now travel down to the lower lands. As you have seen in the first chapter, India has many big rivers. The Indus and the Ganga are the two biggest rivers in the north. We start on our trip of these river plains from Punjab.

The name Punjab means the land of five rivers. Actually, today the Punjab has three branches of the Indus flowing through it. They are the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.



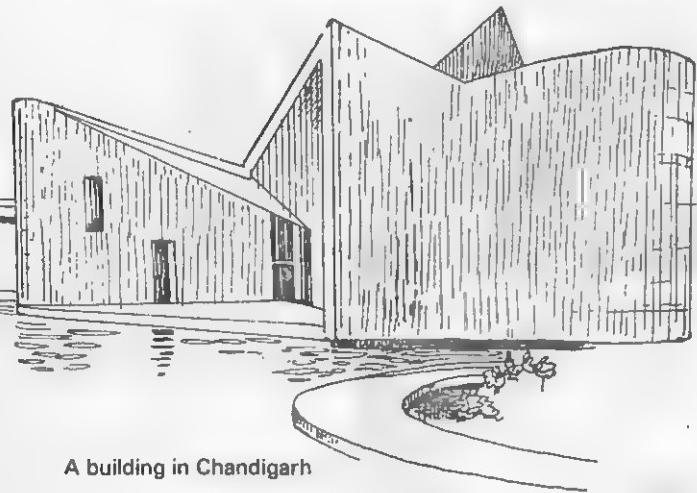
Irrigated fields in Punjab

Most of Punjab is dry and hot in summer. In winter, it becomes very cold, especially during the nights.

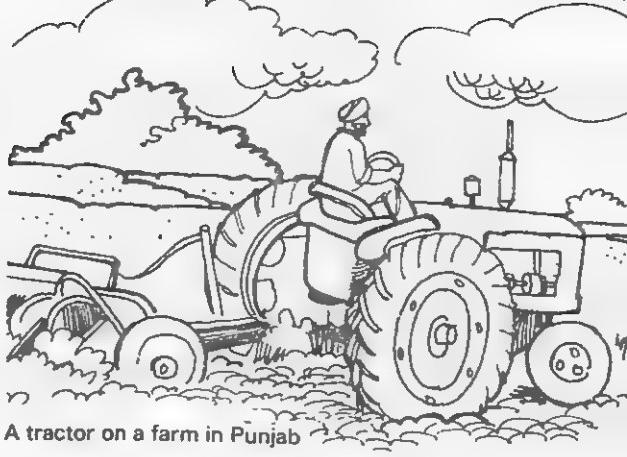
This whole area would have been a desert, or a place where nothing grows. But, because of the rivers, it has been saved! Many canals or waterways have been built to carry water from the rivers to the fields. This helps the farmers to water more land and grow more crops.

Punjab grows most of the wheat grown in India. Farmers use tractors and other modern machines to grow more food. They also use fertilizers to grow more crops.

Chandigarh is the capital of this state. It is a beautiful city. We can learn more about this later, as Chandigarh is also a union territory.



A building in Chandigarh

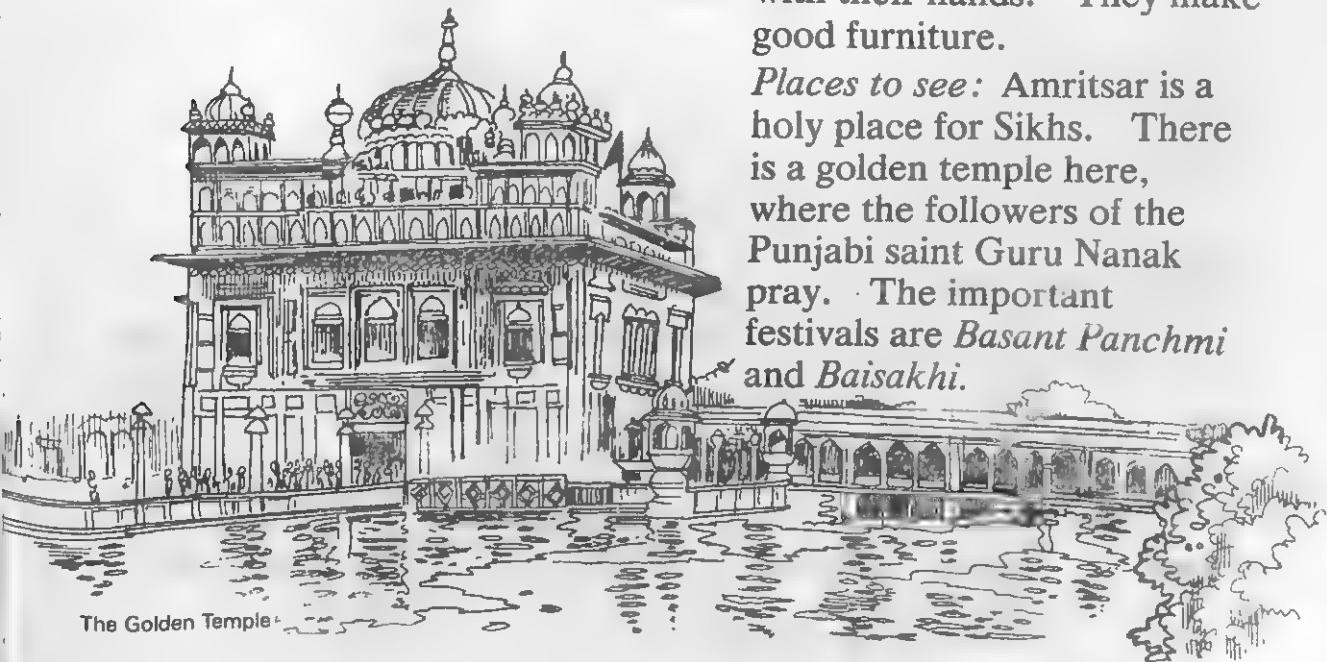


A tractor on a farm in Punjab

There are many *factories* in the towns of Punjab where useful things are made.

Woollen sweaters, dresses and clothes are made in towns like Ludhiana and Jullundur. Cycles, scooters and sewing machines are made in many factories. The Punjabis are very clever with their hands. They make good furniture.

Places to see: Amritsar is a holy place for Sikhs. There is a golden temple here, where the followers of the Punjabi saint Guru Nanak pray. The important festivals are *Basant Panchmi* and *Baisakhi*.



The Golden Temple

The Punjabis are strong and tall. The men make good soldiers and sportsmen. Do you know any Punjabi sportsmen? There are many in our cricket and hockey teams.

The Sikhs wear turbans and beards. The Punjabi women wear *salwar* and *kameez*. During festivals, a very colourful and fast dance called the *bhangra* is danced. The dancers jump high into the air and do many tricks, as in a circus, even while dancing!



The bhangra dance

Words to Remember

- | | |
|------------|---|
| desert | : a place where there is not enough water, so almost nothing grows here |
| canal | : a waterway, usually built by men; it joins one watering place with another. |
| fertiliser | : a medicine for plants to make them strong; these medicines are also used to grow more crops every year. |
| factories | : places where groups of workers make useful things, usually by machine |
| furniture | : chairs, tables and shelves |

Exercises

- Fill in the blanks:
 - Punjab means the _____ of the five _____.
 - In Punjab, the _____ join one river with another.
 - Most of the _____ grown in India comes from the Punjab.
 - The farmers of Punjab use _____ and other machines. They also use _____ to make the plants grow healthy.
 - _____ is the capital of the state.

- 2. Match column A with Column B:**

A	B
factories	place where woollen dresses are made
Amritsar	scooters, cycles and sewing machines are made here by workers
bhangra	golden temple
Ludhiana	very colourful group dance

- ### 3. Collect these pictures and make an album:

- (a) pictures of scooters, tractors and cycles
 - (b) picture of a farmer in a field
 - (c) picture of Punjabi men and women; you can also collect pictures of famous sportsmen like Milkha Singh, or Bishen Singh Bedi!

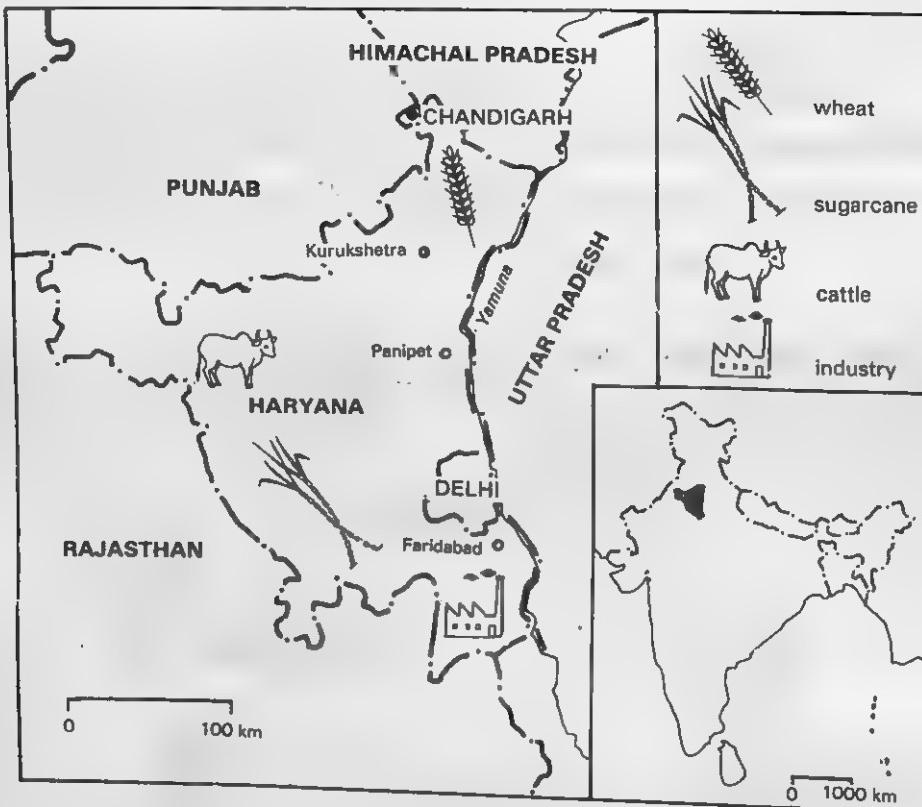


The young Bishen Singh Bedi



Milkha Singh

6. Haryana and Chandigarh



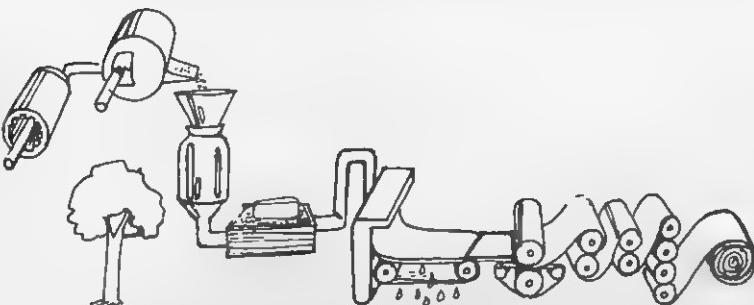
Haryana is a newly formed state. It was a part of Punjab itself, as you can see from the map. Punjab was a big state earlier. Later, the Hindi-speaking part of Punjab was made into a separate state. This is what is called Haryana. That is why both Punjab and Haryana have the same city as their capital, *Chandigarh*.



Haryana is very much like Punjab in many ways. The climate, the crops grown and the people are the same as in Punjab. The river Yamuna flows through Haryana.

In Haryana, the farmers grow wheat, maize, cotton, sugarcane and grams. They grow so much food that they sell the extra grains to other states.

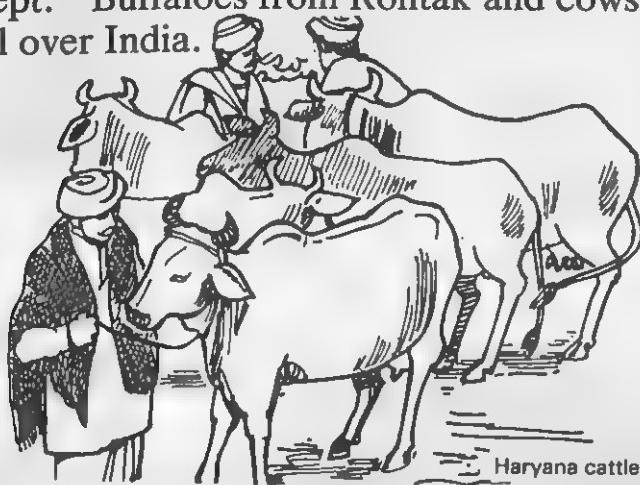
There are many towns here. These have fine factories where many useful things are made. Tractors, cycles and motorcycles are made in Faridabad. Sonepet has cycle factories. Cloth is made in Bhiwani and Panipet.



Paper making

Jagadhri has paper mills, where paper is made. Do you know how we get paper? Trees are cut down. The wood is soaked in water and crushed in machines. This powder or *pulp* is used to make paper.

Haryana also has many farms where bulls and cows are *bred* or kept. Buffaloes from Rohtak and cows from Hissar are well known all over India.



Haryana cattle

Places to see: Kurukshetra is a famous town. It has a famous old university. There are many beautiful places in Haryana where people go for picnics. The Haryana Government has built hotels and parks in these places. Many visitors spend their holidays here.

CHANDIGARH

This capital city of Punjab and Haryana is a very special town. It has been newly designed and planned. A great architect or builder from France built it for our country. His name was Le Corbusier. Chandigarh is called a union territory. We will see why later.

The whole city of Chandigarh has been built according to a good plan. You must have heard of people *planning houses*. The roads, buildings, parks, lakes and playgrounds of this city were all planned.

Every area in the city has its own post office, shops, school and

park. The roads are wide and clean. There is a lovely rose garden, named after Dr. Zakir Hussain, who was our president some years ago. Chandigarh also has a beautiful lake, on which boat races are held.

Words to Remember

grams	:	also called pulses; this means all kinds of <i>dal</i> .
pulp	:	crushed wood; we make paper from pulp.
bred	:	this word means 'to breed' or keep. Farmers keep bulls and cows. When calves are born to these, they get more cows and bulls. This is called breeding bulls and cows.
designed or planned	:	to think of a pattern or design before building it; houses are planned. Cities and towns are also planned by men called architects.
president	:	the leader of a country

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the capital of Haryana. This was planned by Le Corbusier, an _____ from France.
- At Kurukshetra, there is a fine _____.
- _____ from Rohtak and _____ from Hissar are well known.
- _____, _____, _____ and _____ are made in Faridabad.

2. Mapwork

Ask your teacher to help you to draw an outline of Punjab and Haryana on a big paper. Then mark these places and rivers on the map:

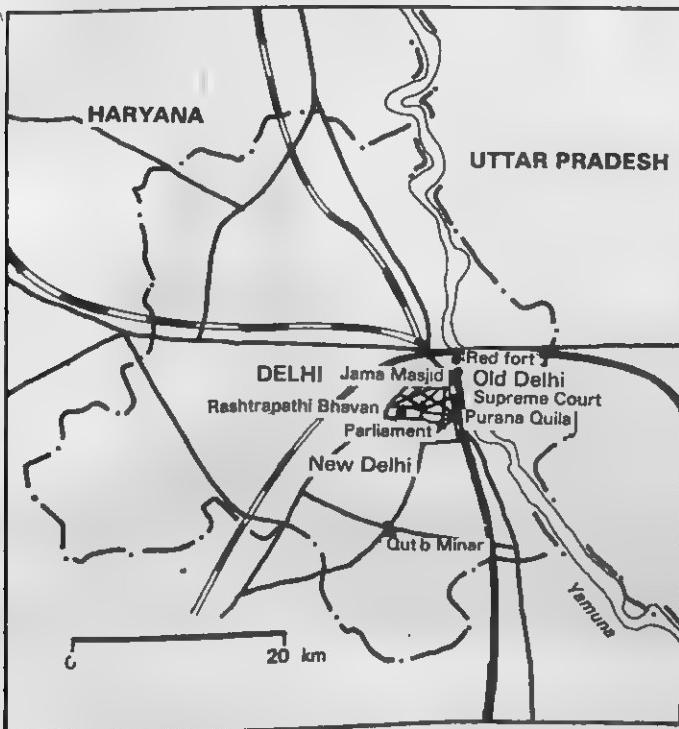
- Chandigarh, Amritsar, Ludhiana
- Yamuna, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej
- Collect some pictures of scooters, tractors and cycles. Stick them near the towns where they are made.
- Colour the rivers blue. The land can be green, because farmers grow crops here.

7. Delhi

From Haryana, we can drive on to Delhi, the capital city of India. Delhi is also a union territory.



There are many old, interesting places to see in Delhi. Many, many years ago, when our country was ruled by kings, Delhi was their capital too. Delhi was the capital of the Pandavas, the heroes of the Mahabharata. Delhi was then called Indraprastha.

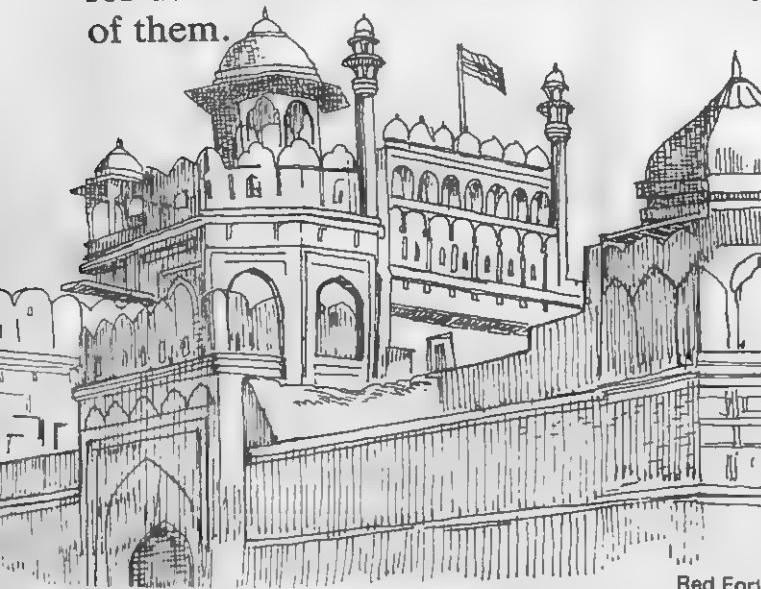


As Delhi is the capital of our country, our government offices, the *Supreme Court* and other important offices are in this city. The leaders of our country, like the president, prime minister and other ministers live and work in Delhi.

Delhi is on the banks or sides of the Yamuna river. As you can see from the map, Delhi is made up of New Delhi, Old Delhi and the villages around these towns.

Delhi has seen many grand old kings in the past. Every king has built some important palace, park, tomb (a building built specially to remember a dead person) and fort. Delhi is full of such beautiful places that visitors go to see.

Look at these pictures of these *monuments*. Monuments are buildings that have become so special that they are kept on show, for us to see and admire. Let us learn a little more about each of them.



Red Fort

The Red Fort: This is a large fort built by a king called Shah Jehan. This was built with red stone and that is why it is called *Lal Quila* or Red Fort.

Our prime minister raises the national flag here, on our Independence Day. August 15th is the day India became free from English rule. This is called our Independence Day.

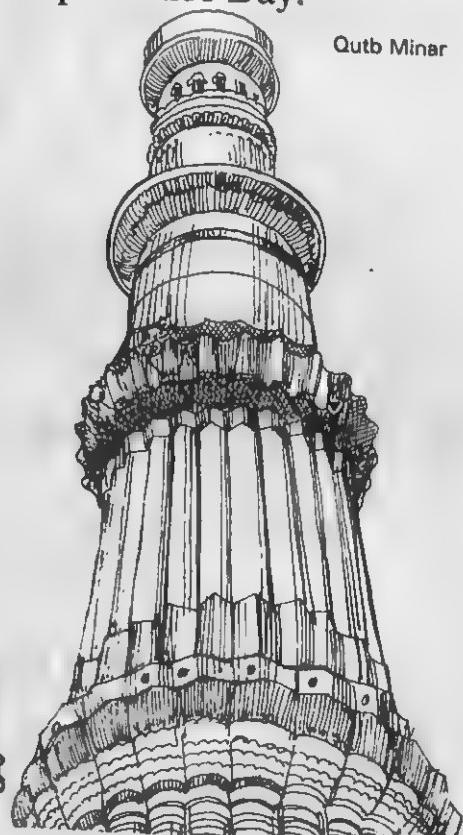
The Qutb Minar is a tall tower built by another king. The Lodhi Tombs are fine buildings built in memory of the Lodhi kings. There is a beautiful park called Lodhi Gardens around these.

Delhi is cold in winter and very hot and dry in summer. New Delhi has been beautifully planned with broad roads, circles and parks.

Visitors in Delhi can also see the fine museum, art gallery and the ministers' offices and our Supreme Court.



Parliament building



Qutb Minar

India Gate is a big arch, built of stone. In the middle, on a platform, a fire is always kept burning. This flame is to remind us of all the brave soldiers who died for our country in wars.



India Gate



Rajghat

Other places to see: The Delhi zoo has many rare animals and birds to see. The place built in memory of Mahatma Gandhi is a beautiful spot. This is called Rajghat.

Delhi has many big shops and temples. People of different religions live together here. People from all over India can be found here, as many of them work for our government.

All the festivals of India are celebrated here. Many people speak Hindi.



Republic Day parade

Words to Remember

monument	: an old building that has become an interesting place to visit
tomb	: a building specially built to remember a dead person; the tomb is built where the person is buried.
museum	: a place where old things are kept for people to see. By looking at these, we can learn about our past.
wars	: fights between two or more countries
Supreme Court:	the most important court in the country

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Delhi is the capital of _____.
(i) Haryana (ii) India (iii) Punjab
- (b) There are many fine _____ in Delhi.
(i) schools (ii) houses (iii) monuments
- (c) On Independence Day, our prime minister raises our national flag at the _____.
(i) Qutb Minar (ii) Lodhi Tomb (iii) Red Fort

2. Match column A with column B:

A

B

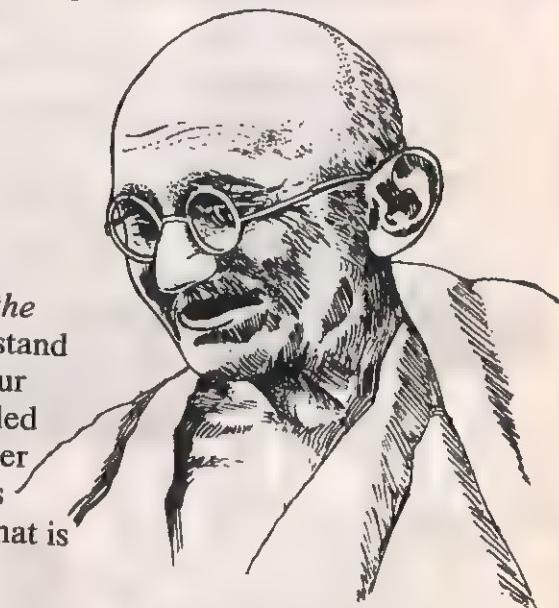
- (a) Shah Jehan place where paintings are kept
(b) Art gallery Independence Day
(c) August 15th built the Red Fort

3. Find out:

- (a) Who was India's first prime minister?
(b) How did Gandhi die?

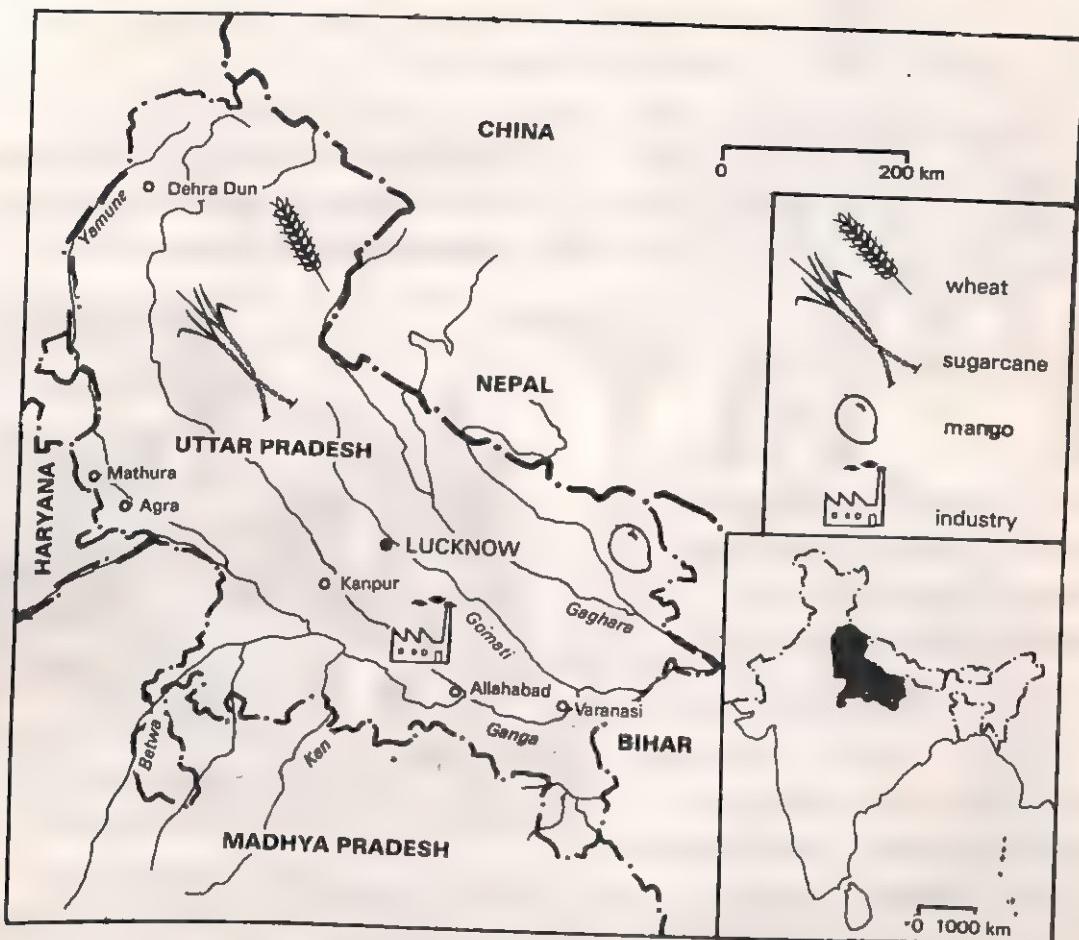
Do you know?

Why is Mahatma Gandhi called the *Father of the Nation*? He helped Indians to join together and stand against the English rulers. People who helped our country to become free from English rule are called Freedom Fighters. Mahatma Gandhi was a leader of these freedom fighters. Every Indian respects Gandhi so much that he is like a father to us. That is why we call him Father of the Nation.



Mahatma Gandhi

8. Uttar Pradesh



From the small territory of Delhi, we shall now travel east. We are now entering a big state called Uttar Pradesh.

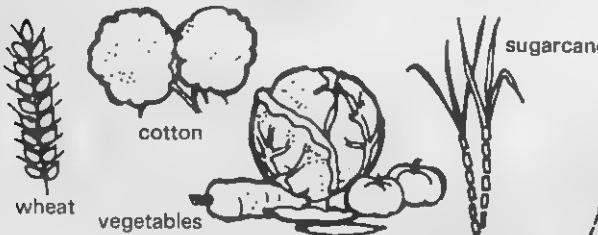
Uttar Pradesh has the Himalayas to the north. All along the south, the land is flat and fertile. The great river Ganga flows from west to east. Many branches of this river can be seen here. That is why the land is very good for growing crops.

There are many towns and cities in Uttar Pradesh. Can you see Lucknow marked on the map? This old city is the capital of the state. For many years, most of the people here have been Muslims. Many fine Urdu books have been written here.

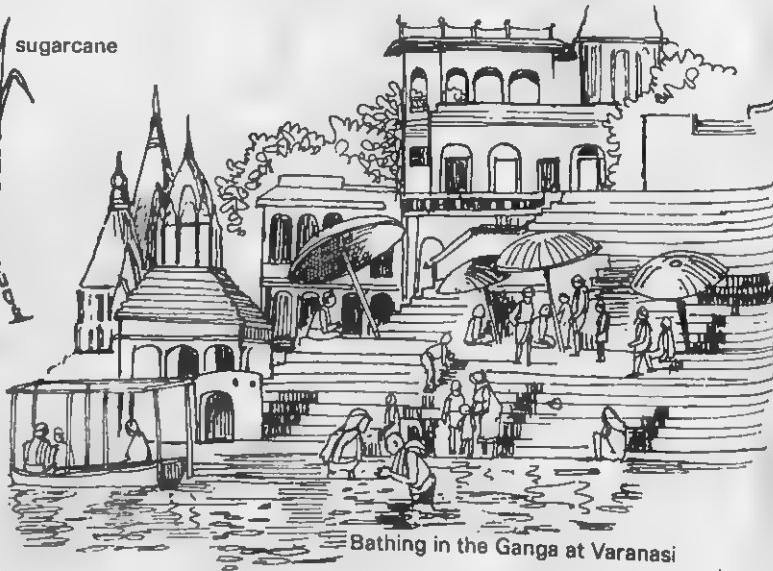
The rivers that flow through Uttar Pradesh are the Ganga, Gomati, Yamuna, Gaghara, Betwa and Ken.

The farmers grow rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, grams, oilseeds, potatoes and other vegetables. Sweet and tasty mangoes from Uttar Pradesh are sold to other states too.

There are many industries or factories in the towns here. Kanpur has many cloth mills. Leather shoes and slippers are made at Agra. Varanasi has a factory where railway engines are made. Silk saris and sparkling *zari* from Varanasi are well known.

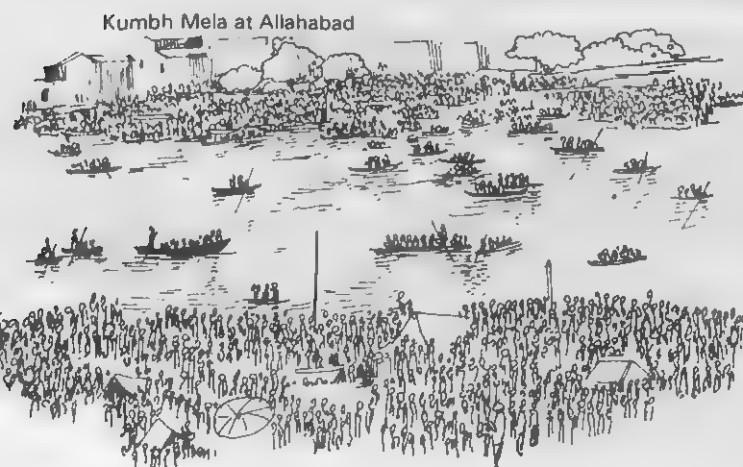


Places to see: There are many places with old temples that Hindus visit. Varanasi on the banks of the Ganga is the holiest place for every Hindu. Mathura, Haridwar, Kedarnath and Badrinath have fine temples.



Bathing in the Ganga at Varanasi

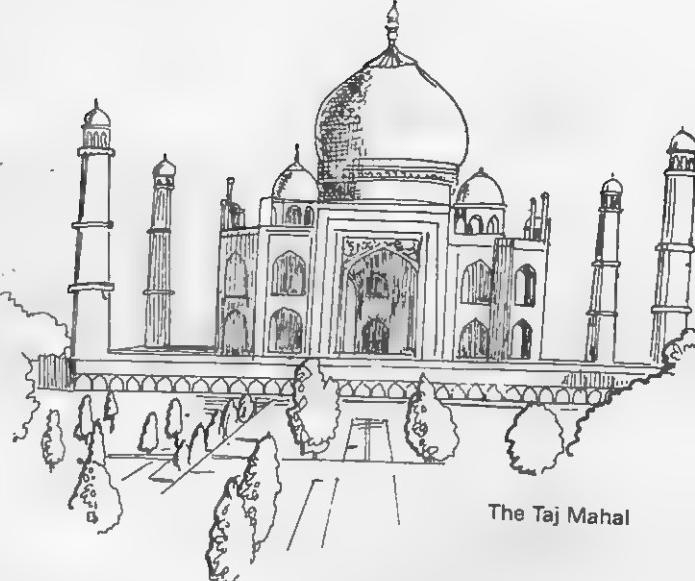
For people on holiday, Dehra Dun, Nainital, Mussourie and Ranikhet are lovely towns. These are high up on the Himalayan hills. They are cool and very beautiful. Such places are called *hill stations*.



Allahabad is a town where the Ganga and Yamuna rivers meet. Once every twelve years a great festival is held here. This is called the *Kumbh Mela*. Hundreds and hundreds of people come to Allahabad for this mela or festival. The old name for Allahabad was Prayag.

Places to remember

Agra: A lovely white tomb made of marble was built here by King Shah Jehan. This is called the Taj Mahal. Shah Jehan built it for his dead queen, Mumtaz Mahal, whom he loved very much. People from all over the world visit Agra to see the Taj Mahal.



The Taj Mahal



Lord Krishna

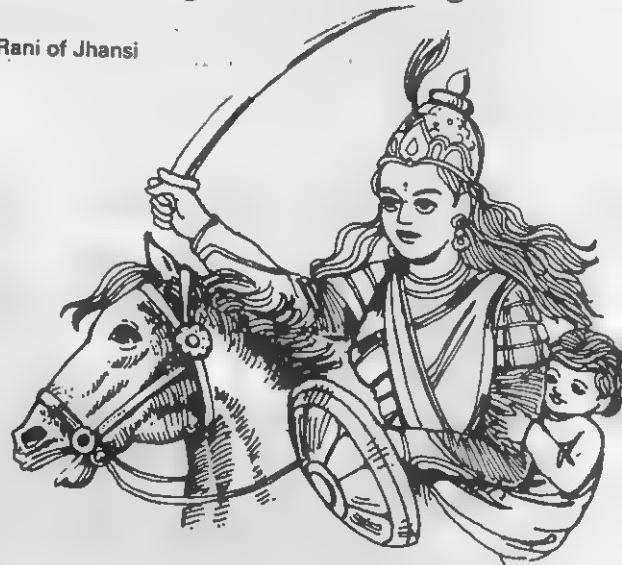
Mathura: This was where Lord Krishna was born. Do you know the story of Krishna? If you do not, ask at home and find out!



Rama as a child in Ayodhya

Jhansi: This was the home of a brave queen called Rani Lakshmibai. She fought with the English for her kingdom.

Rani of Jhansi



Ayodhya: This is the city where Rama (the hero of the Ramayana) was born.

Words to Remember

leather : The skin of goats and calves are dried and cut, to make shoes, slippers and bags. This material is called leather. Is your shoe or slipper made of leather?

zari : the shiny golden or silver coloured thread that we find on sari borders. Silk saris from Varanasi have a lot of *zari* on them.

hill stations : These are towns on hills that have become holiday places. They are cooler than the hot plains.

Exercises

- 1. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) The capital of Uttar Pradesh is _____.

(b) Allahabad is a town where the rivers _____ and _____ meet. Once in twelve years the _____ is celebrated here.

(c) Kanpur has many _____ mills.

(d) Shah Jehan built the _____ at Agra.

(e) Rani Lakshmibai was the brave queen of a place called _____.

- 2. Match column A with column B:**

A

(a) Nainital and Dehra Dun Kumbh Mela

(b) zari and silk saris Mathura

(c) the place where Krishna was born

Mathura

3. Mapwork

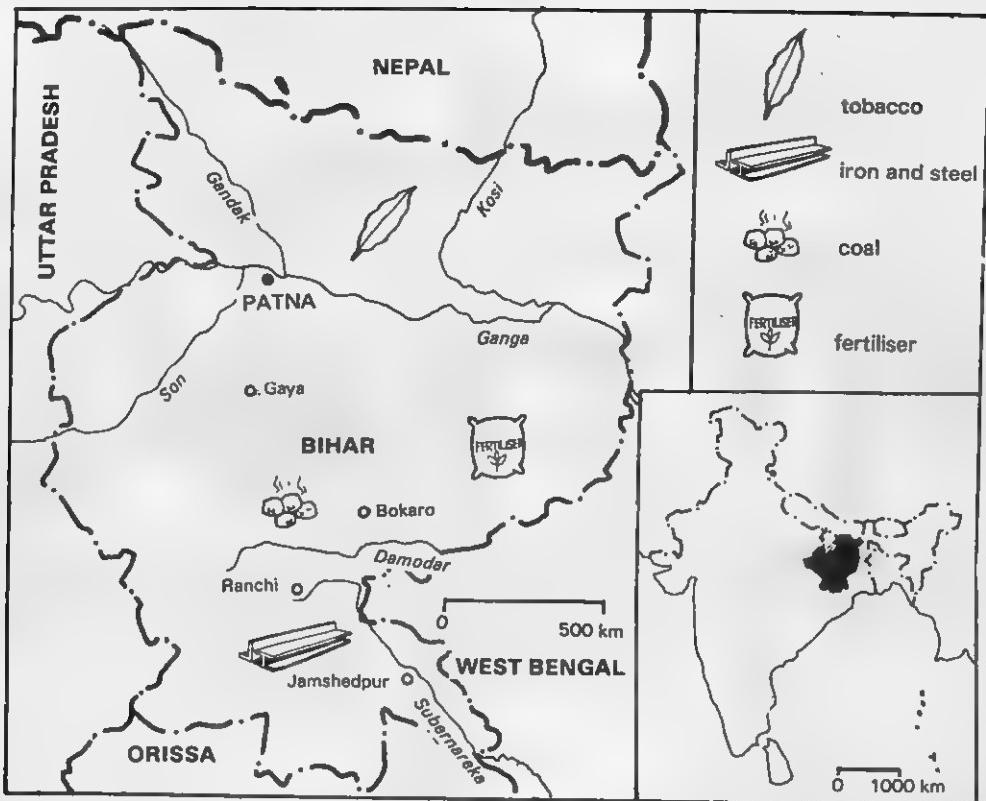
Make an outline map of Uttar Pradesh. Then mark the following on it:

(a) The rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Gomati; colour them blue.

(b) Mark the important towns with dots or squares using colour pencils (Allahabad, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Nainital and Dehra Dun).

(c) Colour the Himalayan hills brown, and the river plains green.

9. Bihar

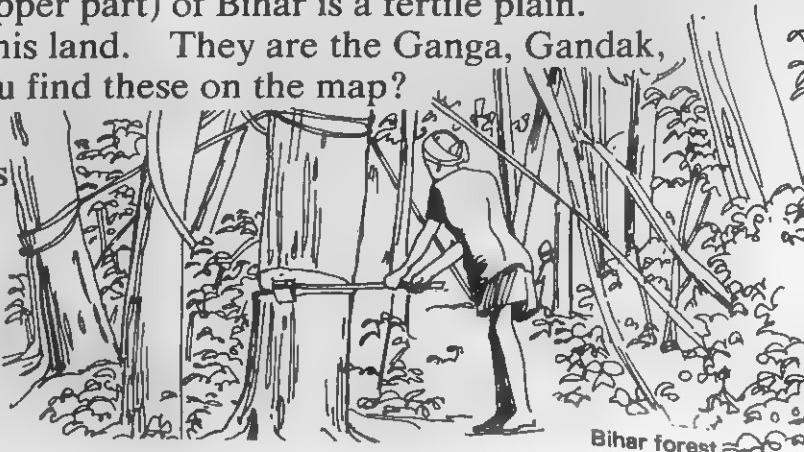


From Uttar Pradesh, we now travel east into the state of Bihar. The river Ganga flows through this state also.

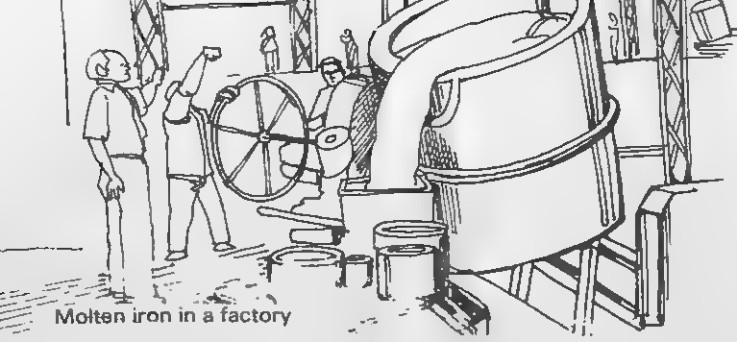
The climate of Bihar, like that of Uttar Pradesh, is hot in summer and cold in winter.

The northern part (the upper part) of Bihar is a fertile plain. Many rivers flow through this land. They are the Ganga, Gandak, Kosi and the Son. Can you find these on the map?

To the south is a hilly plateau or table land. This part is called the Chota Nagpur plateau. The hills have forests full of good wood. The Damodar and Subernareka rivers start from these hills.



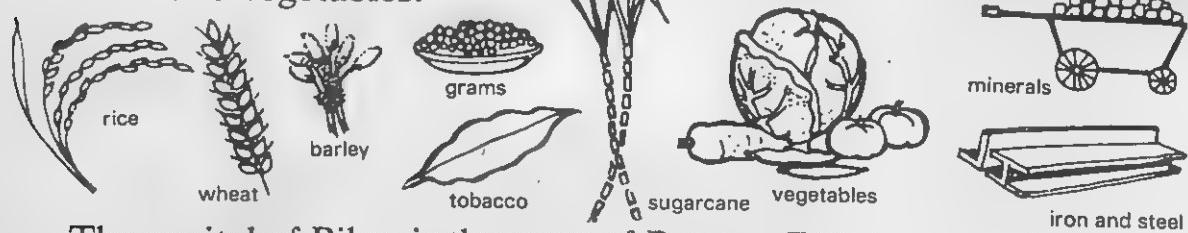
Bihar forest



Molten iron in a factory

Many minerals are found here. Iron-ore, coal, copper and limestone are mined. Bihar has many factories where useful things of iron and steel are made.

The river valleys have many farms where farmers grow crops. The main crops grown are rice, wheat, barley, grams, sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables.



The capital of Bihar is the town of Patna. This town used to be called Pataliputra in olden days. During summer, when Patna is very hot, the government offices move over to a hill town called Ranchi. So Ranchi is called the capital during the winter!

Industries of Bihar:

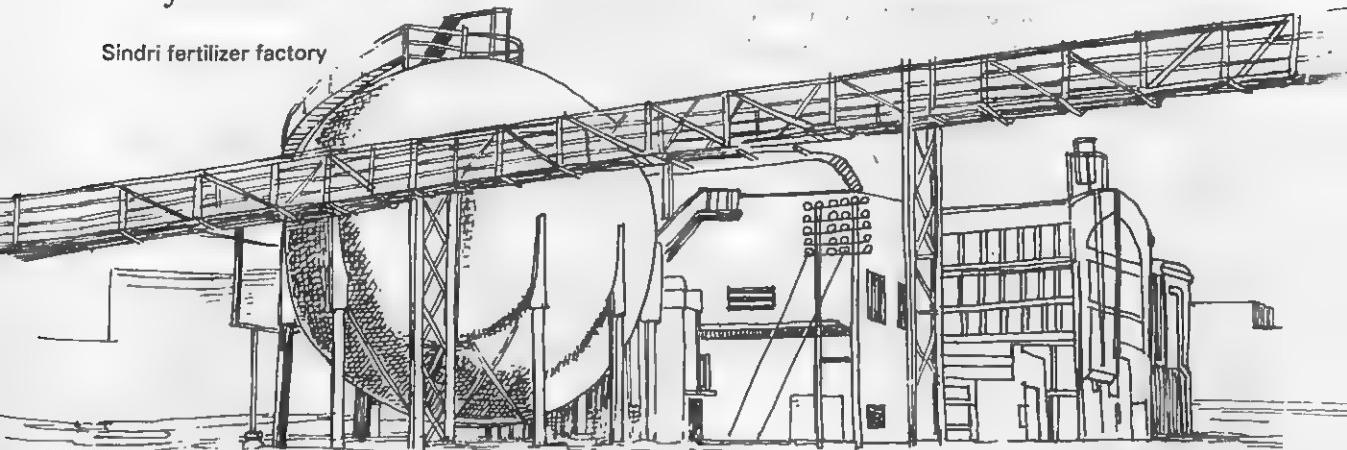
Factories where minerals and other natural things are changed into useful things make up an *industry*. That is why cloth mills, paper mills, iron and steel factories and leather factories are all called industries.

In Bihar, the most important industry is the big iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur. A big factory with houses for workers has been built here. Hospitals for the sick, schools for children, and markets to buy things have also been built.



Blast furnace in Jamshedpur

At Bokaro there is a steel factory. Sindri has a fertiliser factory. Do you remember what a fertiliser is?



Places to see: Gaya is a place where both Hindus and Buddhists go to see a Buddhist *shrine*. A shrine is a holy building or temple. Bodh Gaya is holy for Buddhists. Pavanapuri is a holy place for Jains. Jains are people who follow a holy man called Mahavira who lived many years ago.

In Patna, there is a fine university called the Nalanda University. Visitors also go to see an old Mauryan palace and temple here. The Mauryans were kings in this part of India long ago.

The people of Bihar are called Biharis. They speak Bhojpuri, Mythili, Urdu and Hindi. In the Damodar valley, there are some groups of people who live in the hills, hunting and gathering food. They are called tribals.

Bodh Gaya



Words to Remember

fertile	: land that is good for growing crops
minerals	: some useful things like coal, gold, iron-ore and limestone that are found under the ground
sugarcane	: This is a tall plant with a thick stem. We get sugar juice from the stem. Sugar is made from the juice.
tobacco	: Cigarettes and cigars are made from tobacco leaves. This plant is grown in fields.
industry	: any factory or workshop where minerals and other natural things are changed into useful things; for example, the making of leather, cloth, paper, cement, iron and steel is called industry.
shrine	: a holy place

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) In summer, the capital of Bihar is _____.
In winter, the capital is _____.
- (b) The rivers _____, _____ and _____ flow through Bihar.
- (c) The farmers in Bihar grow _____, _____ and _____.
- (d) There are many industries in Bihar. Some of them are _____, _____ and _____.

2. Choose the correct answer:

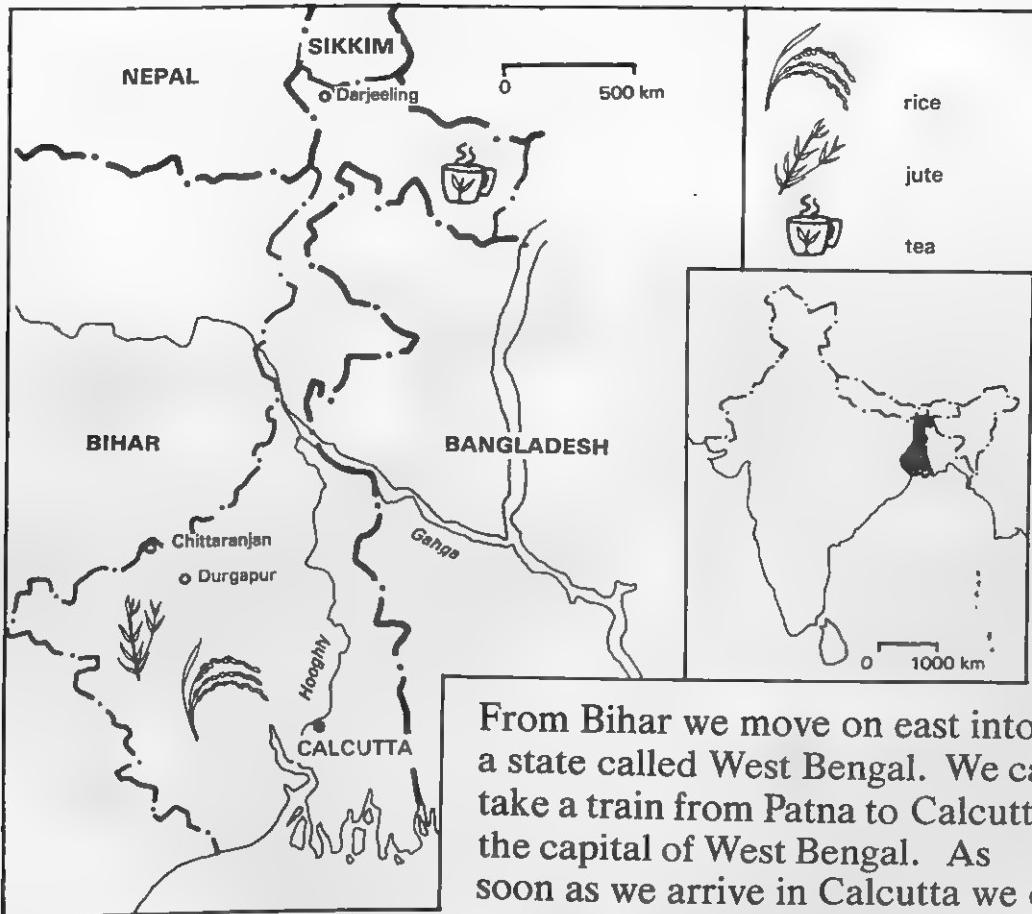
- (a) Long ago, Patna was called _____.
(i) Delhi (ii) Pataliputra (iii) Old Patna
- (b) In Jamshedpur, there is a big factory where _____ are made.
(i) cloth (ii) cycles (iii) iron and steel
- (c) Bodh Gaya is a holy place for _____.
(i) Buddhists (ii) Hindus (iii) Jains.

3. Group Work

Make an album or scrap book for your class. You and your classmates can collect these pictures for the album:

- (a) things made of iron and steel; things made of copper
- (b) pictures of factories
- (c) pictures of crops grown in Bihar, like rice, wheat, sugarcane and tobacco

10. West Bengal



From Bihar we move on east into a state called West Bengal. We can take a train from Patna to Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal. As soon as we arrive in Calcutta we can see that it is a big, crowded city!

When India was divided into India and Pakistan, half of Bengal state went to Pakistan. This part (East Bengal) is today a separate country called Bangladesh. The part that is still in India is called West Bengal.

The city of Calcutta is big and busy. The Hooghly river runs through it. There is a big bridge across this river called the Howrah bridge.

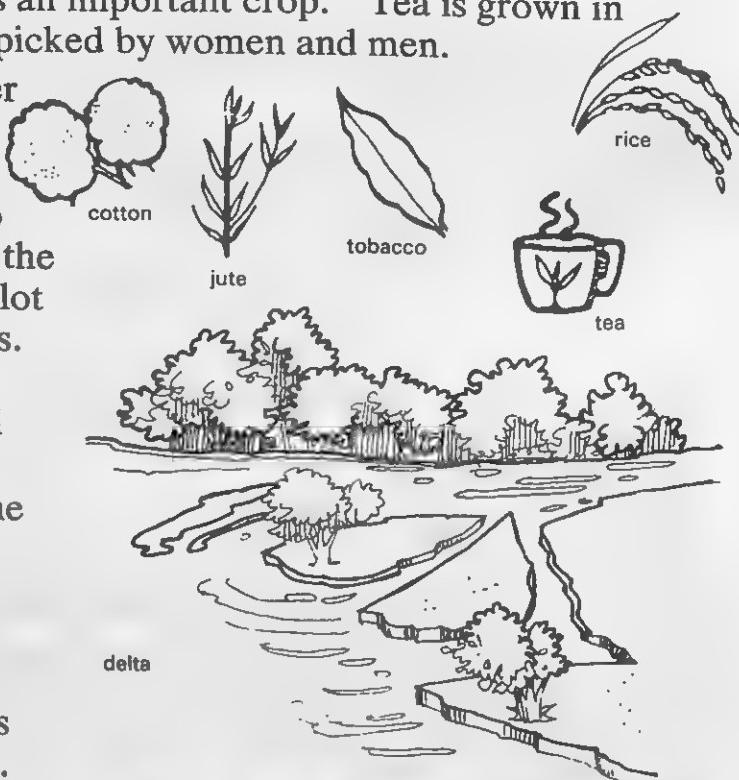
Calcutta is also an important *port*. A port is a town on the sea coast where there is a *harbour*. A harbour is a place where ships stop and unload their goods. Calcutta is on the banks of the river Hooghly. Ships can sail into the river from the sea and stop at Calcutta harbour.

West Bengal touches the Himalayas in the north. Here the climate is cold. Towards the sea, the summers are very warm. The river plains are fertile and many crops like rice, cotton, tobacco and jute are grown. Gunny bags or sacks are made of the jute.

In the hilly north, tea is an important crop. Tea is grown in bushes. The leaves are picked by women and men.

Near the coast, the river Ganga meets the sea. Because Ganga is a big river, it branches out into many streams as it meets the sea. The river carries a lot of mud and soil as it flows. All this soil or *silt* is dropped here. The mud collects, and a big fan-shaped delta is built by the river.

The land is wet and covered with forests of *mangrove*. This tree is short and wide. Its roots spread out on the ground. It is very difficult to cross or walk on the ground. This area is called the *Sunderbans*. The famous Bengal tiger can be found here.



The Sunderbans



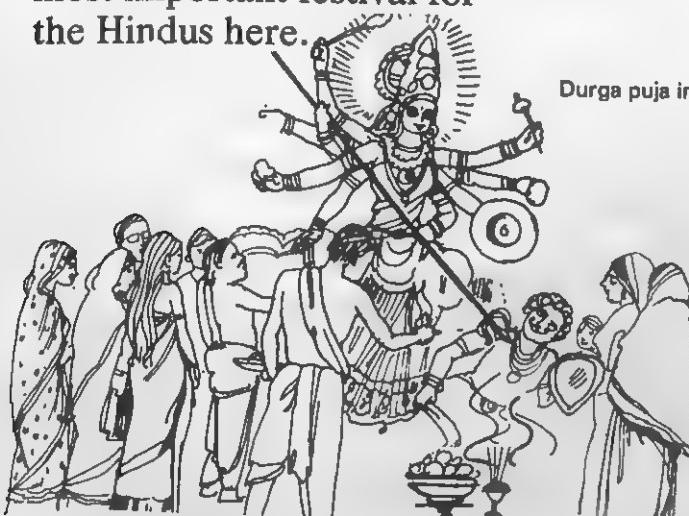
The Bengal tiger

West Bengal has many industries. Textiles (cloth), jute, and steel are made. Steel is made in Durgapur. Coal is mined at Raniganj. Railway engines are made in Chittaranjan.

Silk saris from Murshidabad are well known. Cotton saris from Bengal are beautiful. They are woven by hand instead of machines. These are called handlooms.

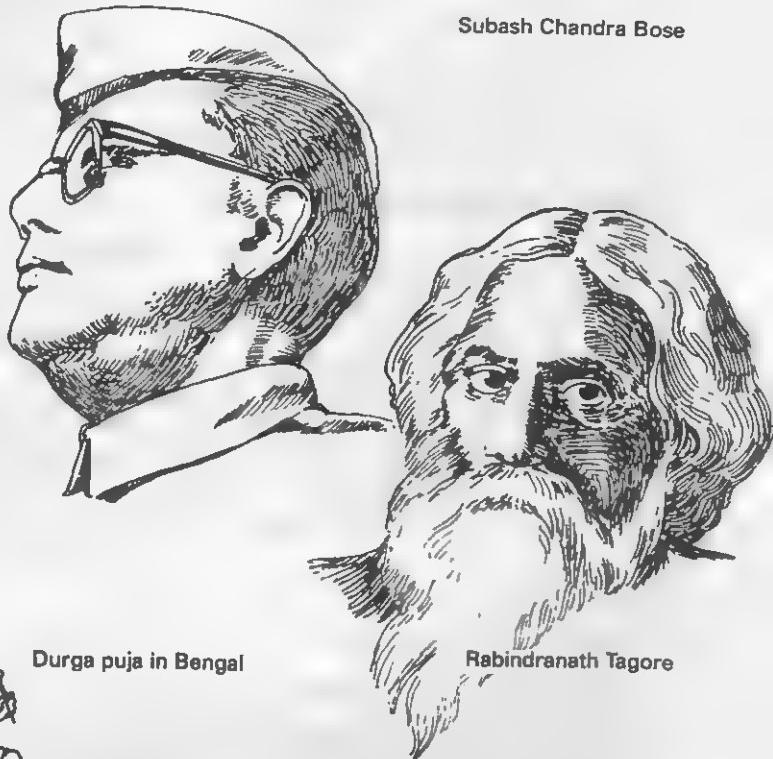
Asansol is another centre for industries. Darjeeling on the Himalayas is a lovely hill station. Tea is grown on the hill slopes of Darjeeling.

The people of West Bengal are called Bengalis. They speak Bengali. Many of them are fine artists, singers and writers. There are both Hindu and Muslim Bengalis. Durga Puja is the most important festival for the Hindus here.



Durga puja in Bengal

Subash Chandra Bose



Rabindranath Tagore

Nobel Prize. This prize is given to great men and women in the world, by a country called Sweden. Rabindranath Tagore won this prize for his book of poems, called the *Gitanjali*. His song, *Jana gana mana*, is our national anthem.

Many of our great men and women have come from Bengal. Subash Chandra Bose was a brave freedom fighter. Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet and writer. He was the first Indian to win the

The Bengalis make fine hand-made dolls, toys, carvings and jewellery. Their sweets are popular all over India. Rosogulla, chum-chum and sandesh taste very good. These are sold to other states too!

The Bengali men wear dhoti and *jubba* (*kurta*). The women wear bordered saris in a special Bengali way.

Words to Remember

port	: town in the sea coast with a harbour
harbour	: the area where ships stop
jute	: a plant that is used to make gunny bags
silt	: mud carried by a river
delta	: the place where a river meets the sea
mangrove	: a plant usually found in a delta area, with spread-out roots; this is not a mango tree, but called mangrove.
handloom	: cloth woven by hand on a loom or wooden frame

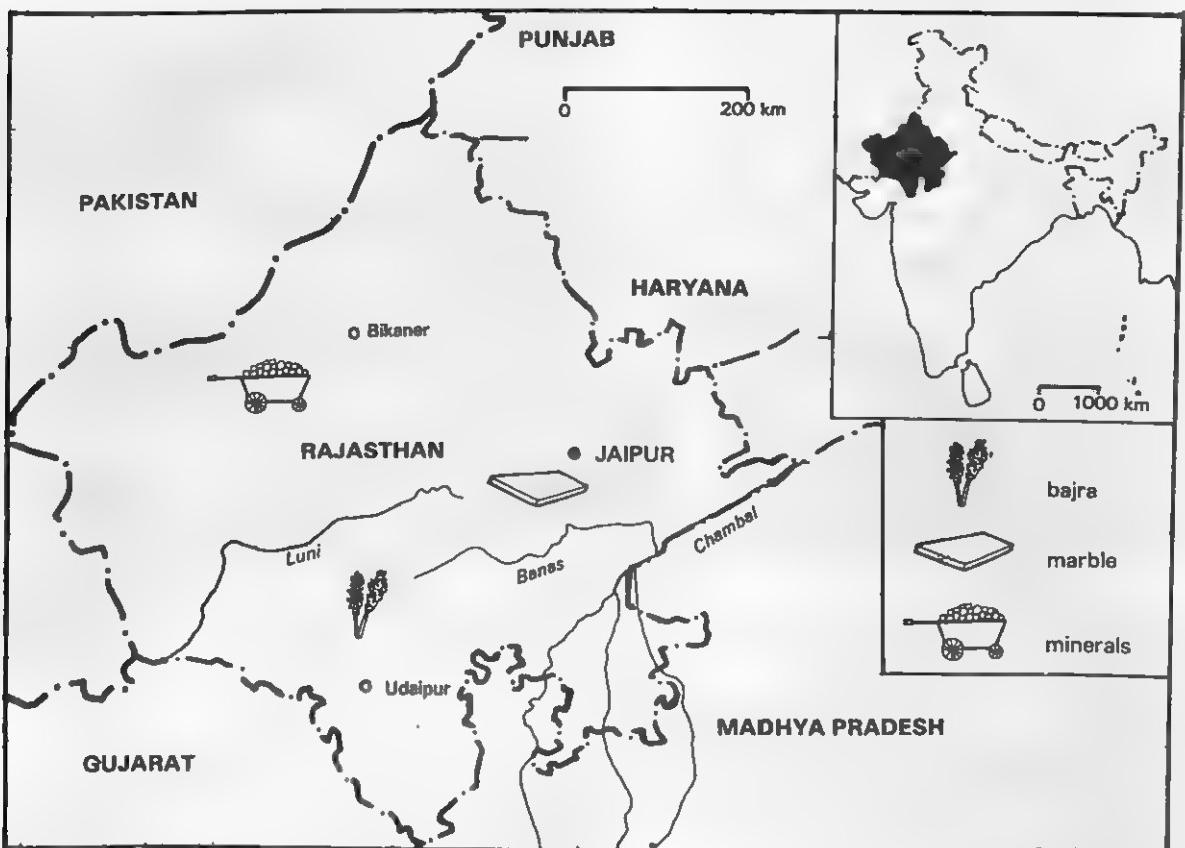


A dance in Tagore's school, Shantiniketan

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) The capital of West Bengal is _____. This is also an important sea _____.
 - (b) In the hilly north, _____ is grown.
 - (c) The river Ganga forms a big _____ where it meets the sea.
 - (d) The _____ tiger is found in the Sunderbans.
 - (e) Rabindranath _____ won the Nobel Prize for his book, *Gitanjali*.
2. Which of the following sentences are true?
 - (a) There is a fertiliser factory at Raniganj.
 - (b) Durgapur is the capital of West Bengal.
 - (c) Durga Puja is the favourite festival of the Muslims.
 - (d) Calcutta is a big and crowded city.
 - (e) The people of Bengal speak Hindi.
3. Write a few sentences about the following:
 - (a) Durga Puja in Bengal
 - (b) Calcutta city
 - (c) Our national anthem

11. Rajasthan



We will now travel westwards from Bengal, to the other side of India. Here, the land is dry, with very little rain. Can you find out where you are from the map?

Rajasthan is mostly *desert*. Very little grows in a desert. The northern part is rocky, with a few hills. In the south, the dry ground is covered with sand. Fine, soft sand piles up in the wind. These sand hills are called *sand dunes*. Wherever water is found in wells, small villages can be seen.



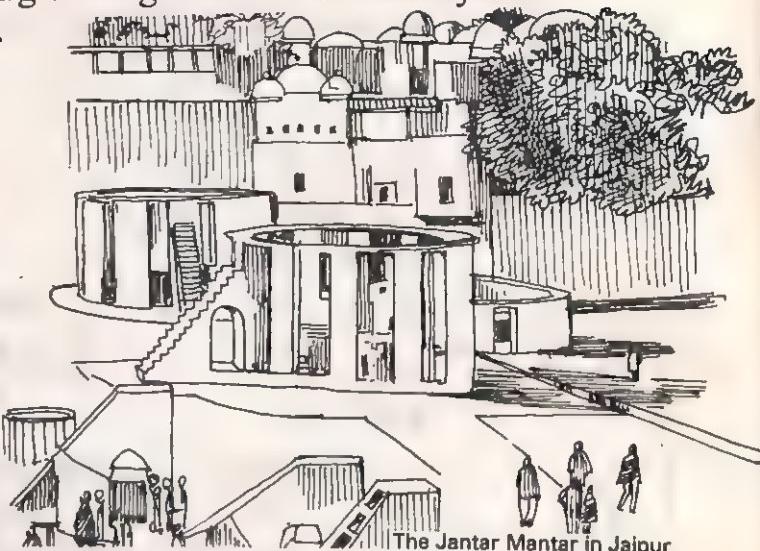
In the desert, the camel is a useful animal. It can walk over long distances without drinking water. Camels pull carts and carry people on their backs too.

There are some rivers flowing through this state. They are the Chambal, Banas and Luni.

The capital town is Jaipur, built with pink *sandstone*. It is also called the pink city. It has many fine buildings and old palaces where kings used to live years ago.

The farmers in Rajasthan grow crops with the help of water from canals. As you know, these waterways are dug from a *lake* or river, to take water to more fields.

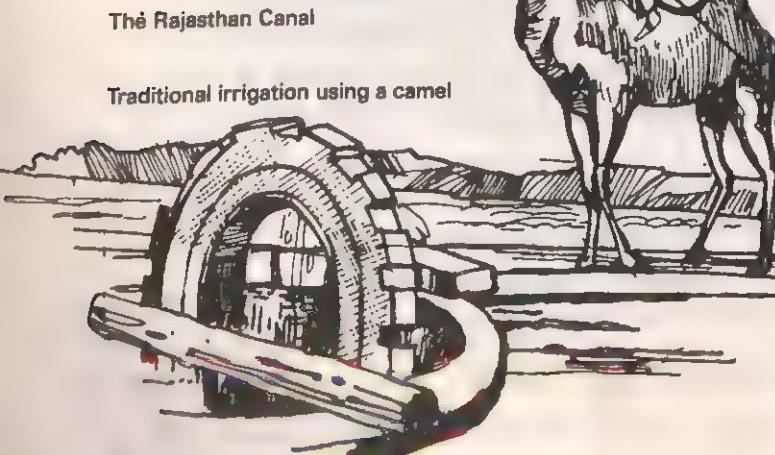
The Rajasthan Canal will bring water from the river Sutlej. This will be one of the longest canals in the world. It is still not finished. Bakhra canal from Govind Sagar (a lake) also brings water to the fields.



The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur



The Rajasthan Canal



Traditional irrigation using a camel

The farmers grow *bajra* here. This is something like wheat. Because this plant does not need much water, it is grown easily. Flour from bajra is made into *roti* or *chapathis* by the villagers. These can stay for days without getting spoilt. Other crops that grow well in dry lands are also grown. They are millet, corn, grams and cotton.

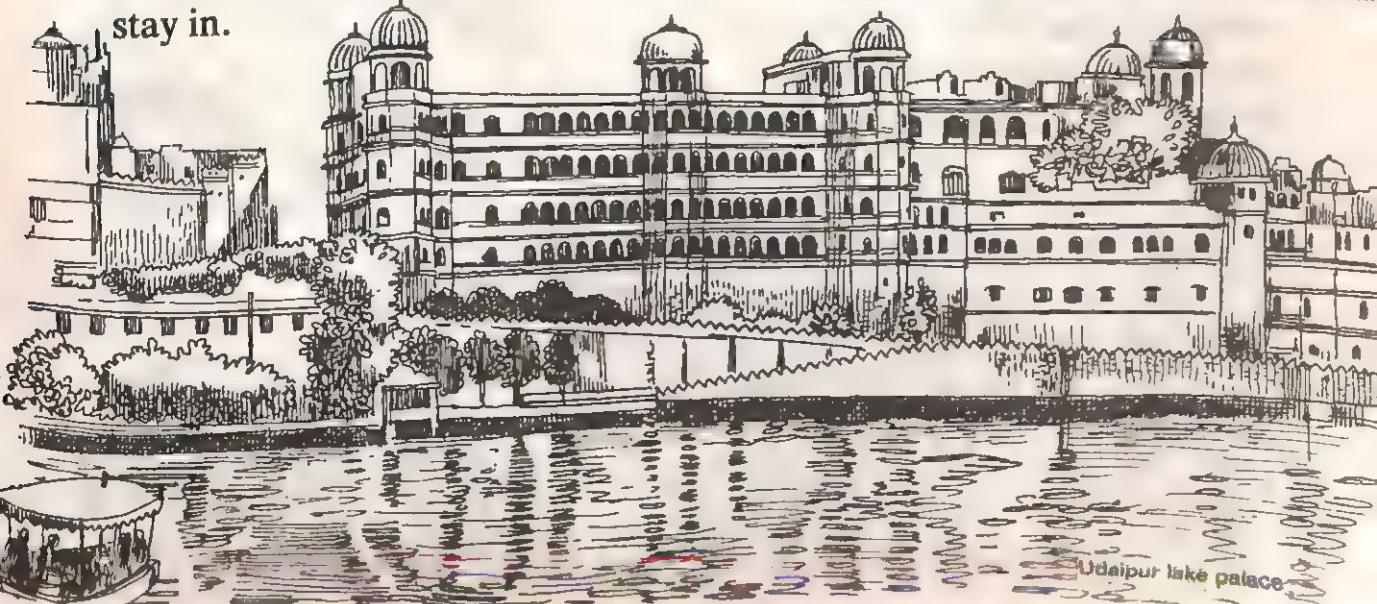
Rajasthan has many minerals like copper, zinc, silver and limestone. Red building stone and marble



Rajput warriors

Places to see: In Jaipur, the city palace and Hawa Mahal are lovely buildings. A short bus journey will take us to Amber Palace. This is a beautiful fort-palace on a hill.

Udaipur has many lakes and gardens. The palace here has been made into a big hotel for visitors to stay in.

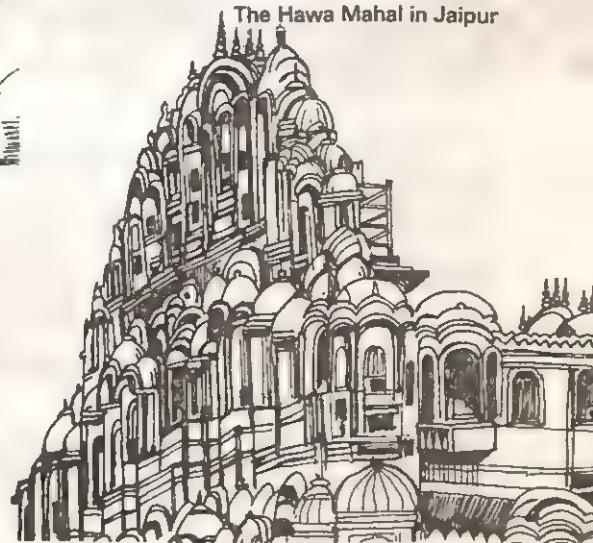


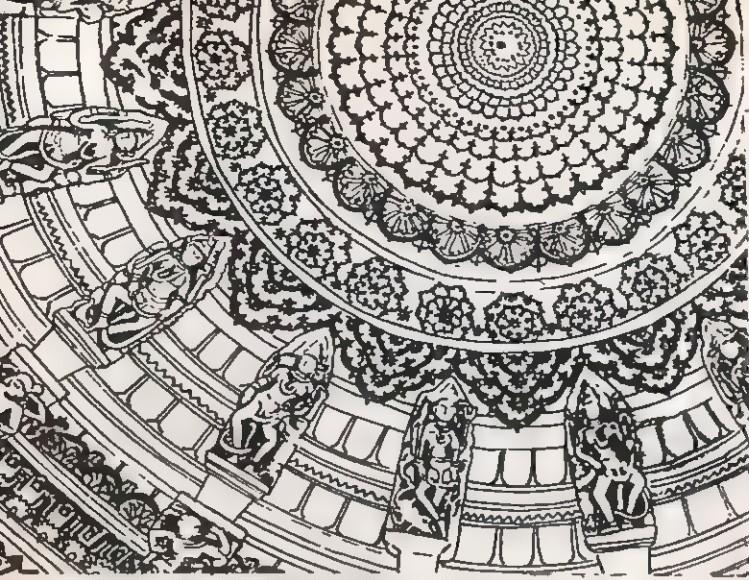
Udaipur lake palace

are also dug out and used.

There are many fine towns in Rajasthan. The people here have always been brave fighters. They were called Rajputs in the past. There are many old forts, palaces and beautiful buildings even today.

The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur





Carving in a Jain temple in Mount Abu

The Rajasthanis speak Urdu and Rajasthani. The women wear colourful saris and a skirt called the *lenga*. They print their saris in gay colours. Their *cholis* or blouses have mirrors and beads stitched on to them. They love silver jewellery. The men wear dhoti or *churidar*, waistcoat and turban.

There are both Hindus and Muslims in the state. Important festivals are *Gangaur*, a harvest festival, and *Teej*, a monsoon festival.



Marble inlay work



Rajasthani pottery

Mount Abu is a small hill station in the south. There are some fine Jain temples here. The carvings inside these are of white marble. They are very beautiful.

Bikaner in the hilly north is also worth seeing. There is an *arid research station* here. This is an office where people study dry weather and deserts.



Rajasthani craftsman



Rajasthani painting



Rajasthani bride in traditional jewellery

The Rajasthanis make many beautiful handicrafts. Handmade toys, pottery, embroidered skirts and printed saris are made. Brass things, carpets and jewellery are sold in shops to visitors.

Rajasthani paintings are very well known.

Words to Remember

desert	: vast dry areas of land where nothing grows
sand dunes	: hills of sand, found in deserts
sandstone	: a kind of stone used to build
lake	: a big pond or place where water is collected from rains
bajra flour	: powdered <i>bajra</i> , used to make <i>chapathis</i>
harvest	: the season when crops are ready for cutting
monsoon	: the rainy season
embroidered	: designs on cloth stitched with coloured thread

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) _____ is the capital of Rajasthan.
 - (b) In the desert, the _____ is a very useful animal.
 - (c) Fine sand is piled into hills by the wind. These are called sand
-

- (d) The farmers grow _____ in Rajasthan, because this crop does not need much water.
- (e) In Mount Abu, there are some fine _____ temples.
2. Choose the correct answer:
- (a) _____ is also called the pink city, because it is built of pink sandstone.
(i) Udaipur (ii) Mount Abu (iii) Jaipur
- (b) The Rajasthani women wear _____
(i) salwar and kameez (ii) lenga and choli (iii) saris
- (c) The farmers in Rajasthan grow dry crops like _____.
(i) bajra and corn (ii) rice and wheat (iii) tea and coffee

3. Group Work

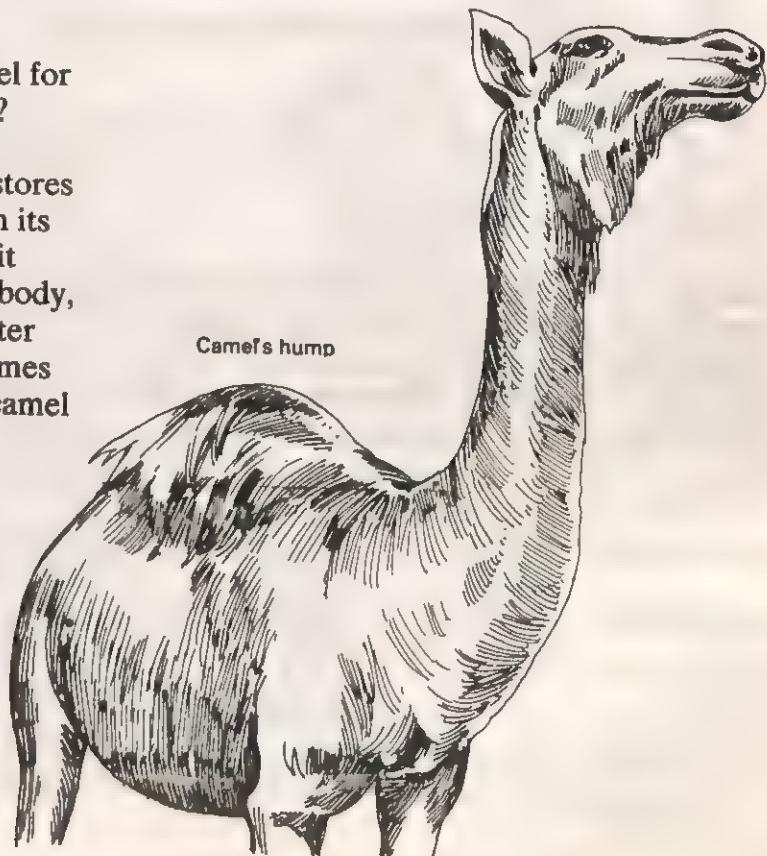
Make an album on Rajasthan. You can collect the following:

- (a) pictures of deserts, palm trees, and cactus;
(b) pictures of camels carrying people, or pulling carts;
(c) pictures of forts, palaces or buildings in Rajasthan;
(d) pictures of pots, carved dolls, carpets and jewellery from Rajasthan

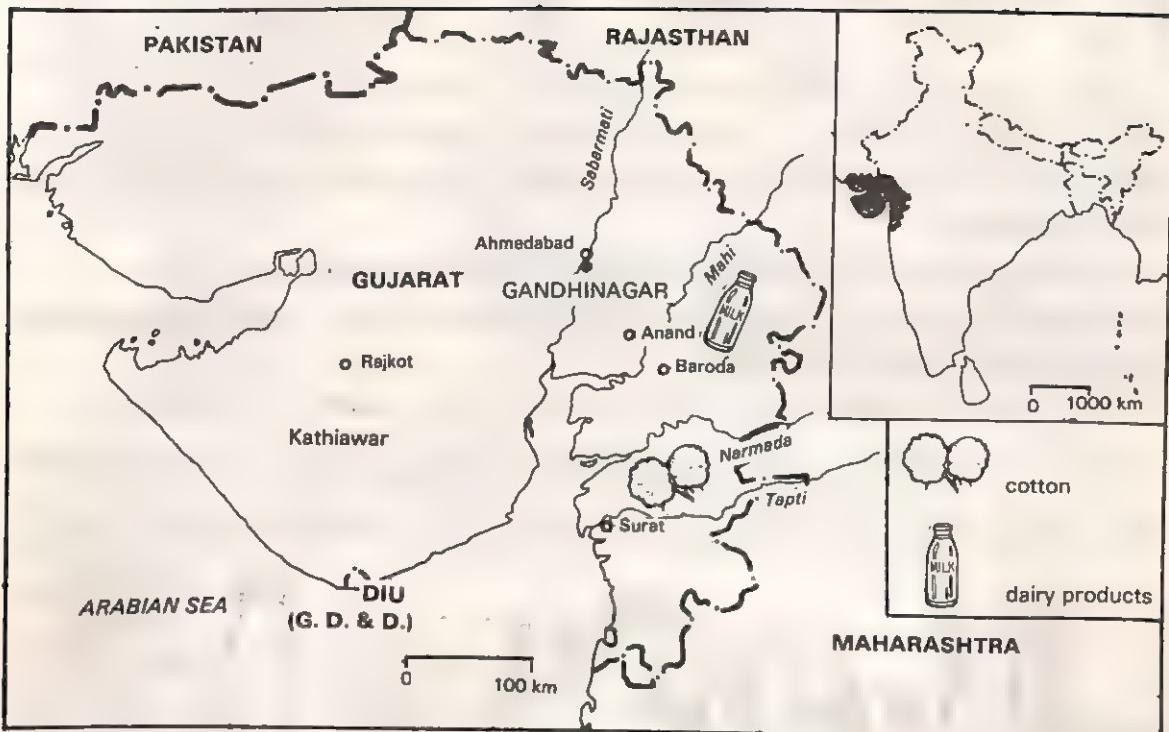
Do you know?

How does the camel travel for days without food or water?

The camel has a big lump (or *hump*) on its back. It stores the food and water it gets in its hump. Then as it travels, it takes a little of this into its body, whenever it is hungry! After many days, this hump becomes soft and loose. Then the camel has to eat again!



12. Gujarat



From Rajasthan we can go south by train to Gujarat. Here we can stop at the big city and centre of industry called Ahmedabad.

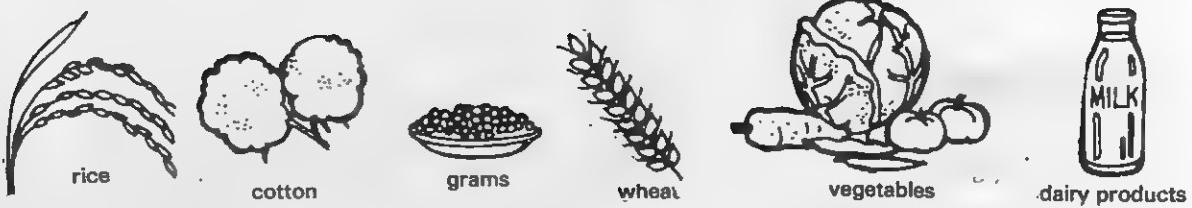
Gujarat has a sea coast in the south and west. Can you see it on the map? The Arabian sea borders the coast.

Along the coast, the land is cut up into *bays* and *inlets* (where water comes into the land). The rivers that flow in Gujarat are the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapti.



The Gir lion

The climate is not as dry as in Rajasthan. Because the sea is near, it is cooler. A part of Gujarat sticks out into the sea. This is a *peninsula* with water on three sides. This part is called the Peninsula of Kathiawar. The hills here are covered with forests. These are called Gir Forests. Many lions roam these forests.



The river plains are fertile. Farmers grow cotton, rice, grams, wheat and vegetables. The most important crop here is cotton. Gujarat has many textile or cloth mills. The cloth made here is sold all over India.

The farmers of Gujarat also keep cows and buffaloes. The milk that they get is collected and sold to factories. This milk industry is called the *dairy* industry.

When many people join together and run a factory or industry, it is called a *co-operative*. At Anand, there is a big co-operative dairy industry. Milk is sold in bottles to other towns. Butter, cheese and cream made from this milk are also sold in markets all over India.

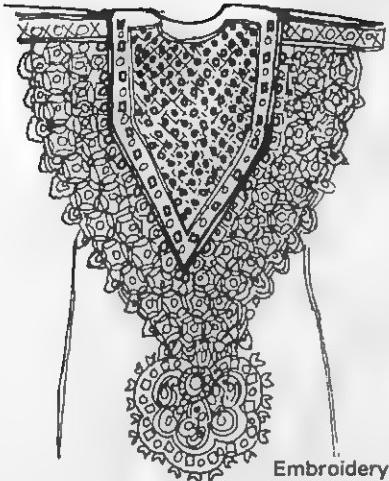


The Anand dairy

The people of Gujarat are very good at business. Many of them own cloth shops and stores.

Ahmedabad is a big industrial town. Many factories and industries are near Ahmedabad. Surat, Baroda and Rajkot are also important towns.

Mahatma Gandhi lived in Gujarat for many years. He started an ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati river. The capital of the state today is Gandhinagar, on the banks of the Sabarmati river.



Embroidery from Kutch in Gujarat



Places to see: Dwarka has a lovely Krishna temple. Many Hindus visit this place. Sabarmati Ashram, where Gandhi lived, is a popular tourist spot. The dairy factory at Anand is also a very interesting place to see.

The people of Gujarat speak Gujarati. They make many pretty hand-made things. Dolls, dresses, toys and carved things are sold in shops. Gujarati *patch-work* is very pretty. Small bits of different coloured cloth are stitched together. This is called patchwork cloth. Skirts, bed-covers and wall-hangings are made from this.

The Dwarka temple





Tha Garba

Gujaratis are also very fond of pickles and sweets. Their music and dances are lovely to hear and see. Ras and Garba are two of their beautiful group dances.

Words to Remember

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| bays and inlets | : These are found along the sea coast. Wherever the sea water comes into the land border, it forms a bay or inlet. So a bay is water that has land on three sides. |
| peninsula | : land that has water on three sides |
| dairy industry | : milk industry or milk factory |
| co-operative | : many people joining together and doing work or running a business. There are co-operative cloth mills, dairies and shops. |
| patch-work | : A big piece of cloth made by joining different coloured small cloth bits. |

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ is the capital of Gujarat.
- _____ is a big town with many industries near it.
- Gandhiji lived in the _____ ashram.
- At _____, there is a big co-operative dairy industry.

2. Find out

- (a) Describe Gandhi's ashram. What kind of a life did the people in the ashram live?
- (b) What happens in a dairy factory? If there is a milk factory in your town, find out if your school can go there on a field trip.

Do you know?

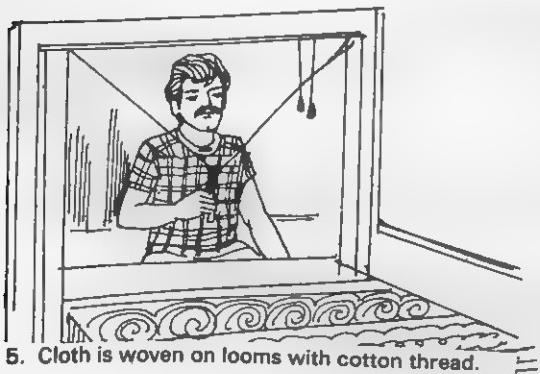
How is cotton made into cloth?
Look at these pictures.



1. The cotton plant is growing.



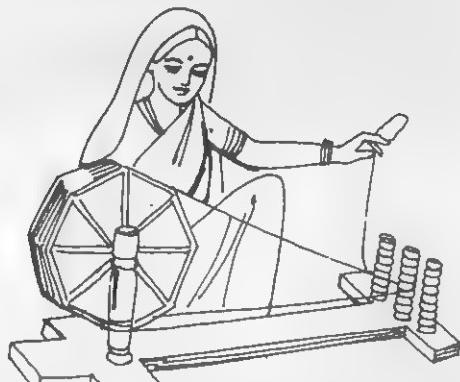
3. All the picked cotton is cleaned and packed into bundles.



5. Cloth is woven on looms with cotton thread.



2. Workers pick cotton and put it in the baskets.

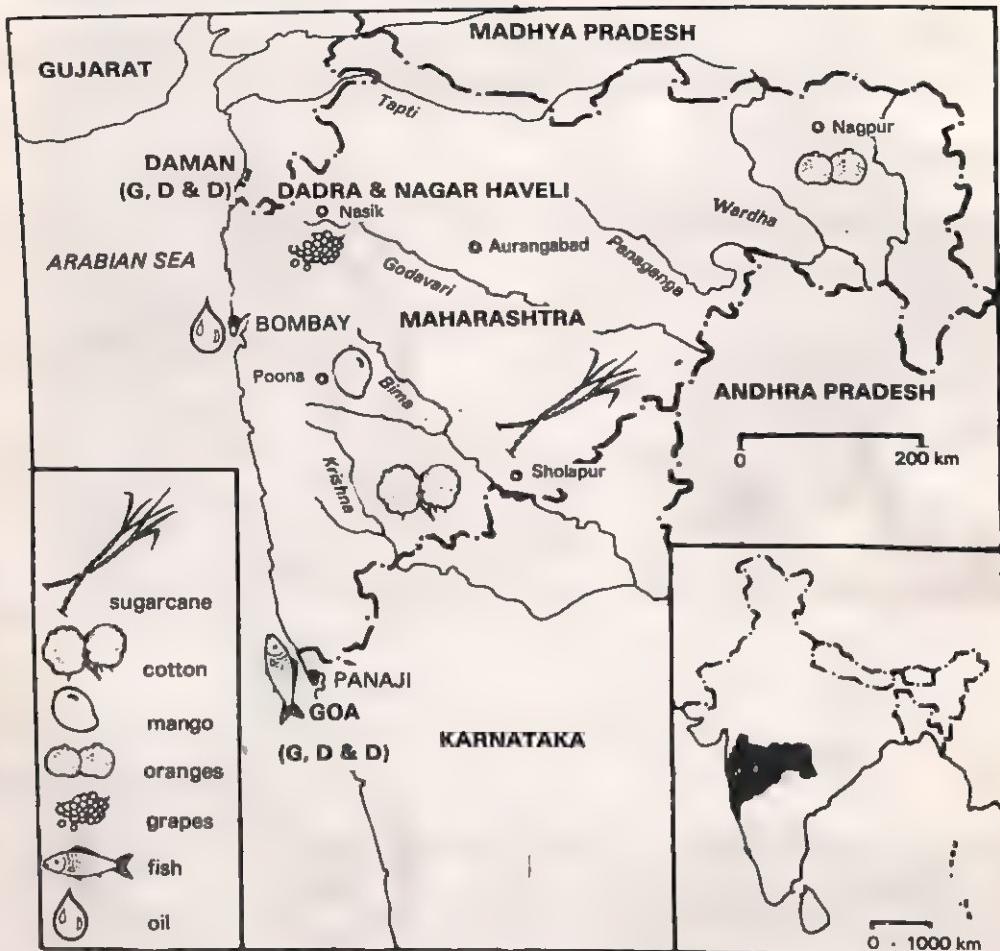


4. Thread is spun from the cotton.



6. Pretty cloth is sold in shops, for you to buy!

13. Maharashtra & Goa



As we travel further southwards from Gujarat, we come into another state called Maharashtra.

This too lies along the coast of the Arabian sea. Look at the map. See how we can come by train from Ahmedabad to *Bombay*, the capital town of Maharashtra.

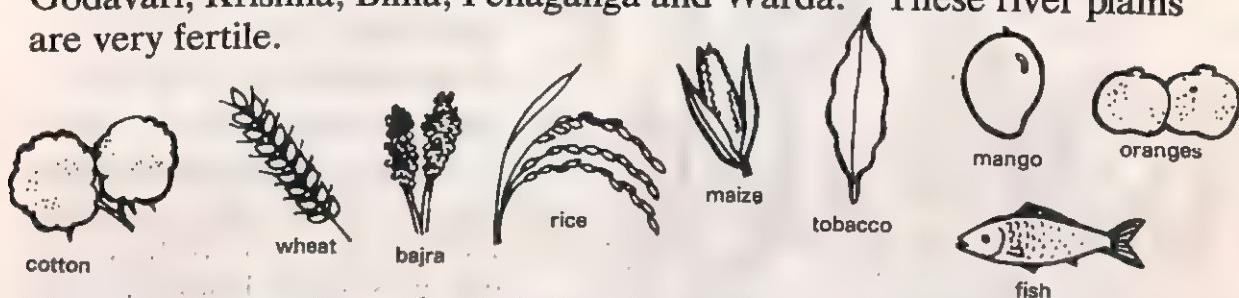
Maharashtra is in that part of India where the land is mostly a plateau. As we have learnt earlier, this plateau is called the Deccan plateau.

Many years ago, hot burning mud and rocks (called *lava*) poured out from inside the earth. This has left black soil or mud here. The soil is called black cotton soil, and cotton grows very well on it.

All along the coast of Maharashtra, the land is hilly and the coast is cut-up. These hills are part of the western ghats or hill-chain.

Maharashtra is the third largest state in India. It has cool winters and warm summers. During the rainy season, it gets plenty of rain.

The rivers that flow in this state are the Tapti in the north, and the Godavari, Krishna, Bima, Penaganga and Warda. These river plains are very fertile.



Farmers grow cotton, wheat, *bajra*, rice and corn. Sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds and groundnuts are also grown. Along the coast, we find many fishermen. They sell fish in the markets of big towns.

Maharashtra has many big towns with industries of all kinds. Bombay, the capital city, is the second largest city in India. It is a very important sea-port. It also has a big airport and is connected to big cities all over the world! People from many states in India live and work in Bombay.

Nagpur is a centre for oranges. The famous *alphonso* mangoes from Bombay and grapes from Nasik are sent to other states in India.

Many textile industries, oil refineries (where oil is cleaned and packed), machines, chemical and fertiliser industries are around Bombay. Poona, near Bombay, has a *penicillin* factory. Penicillin is a very useful medicine.

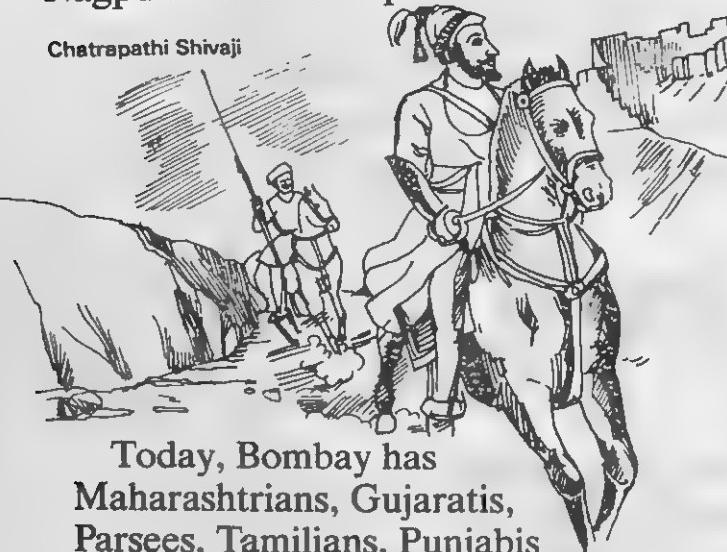
Sugar industries are also important here, as sugarcane is grown over a large area. Useful minerals like coal, iron, manganese and limestone are mined. Other

Sugarcane field



important industrial towns are Sholapur, Aurangabad, Nasik and Nagpur. All these places are connected by roads and railways.

Chatrapathi Shivaji

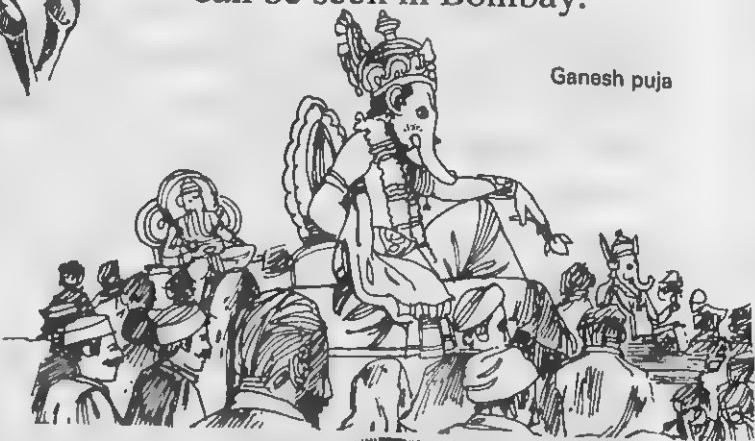


Today, Bombay has Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, Parsees, Tamilians, Punjabis and many other people from different states living together. So Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other languages are spoken by the people. They celebrate all important festivals. Ganesh Puja is a big festival for the Hindus here.

Places to see: The Elephanta Caves are found on a small island near Bombay. We can go by motor boat to this place and see fine carvings inside some caves. The Ajanta and Ellora hills near Aurangabad have some beautiful caves with old Indian paintings. There are some fine temples in Nasik.

The people of this state are called Maharashtrians. They speak Marathi. Many brave kings and fighters lived here in the past. *Chatrapathi Shivaji* is the most famous of them. He was a brave king who fought against the Mughal rulers in Delhi. A statue of this king can be seen in Bombay.

Ganesh puja



Carving in Elephants



Goa, Daman and Diu

Goa is a small place on the sea coast. It lies to the south of Maharashtra. Daman and Diu are small islands, close to the coast of Gujarat. These three together form a union territory of India.

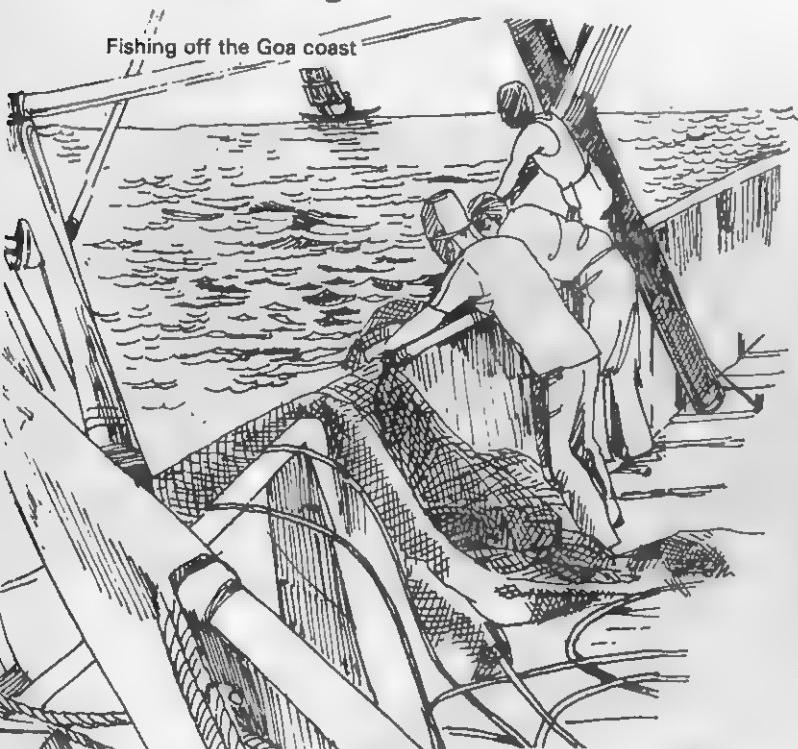
The capital town is Panaji in Goa. This is a pretty city. Many years ago, Goa was ruled by Portugal.

Even today, many buildings and churches built by the Portuguese can be seen here. Goa has a good harbour and beautiful beaches. These beaches are popular with visitors.



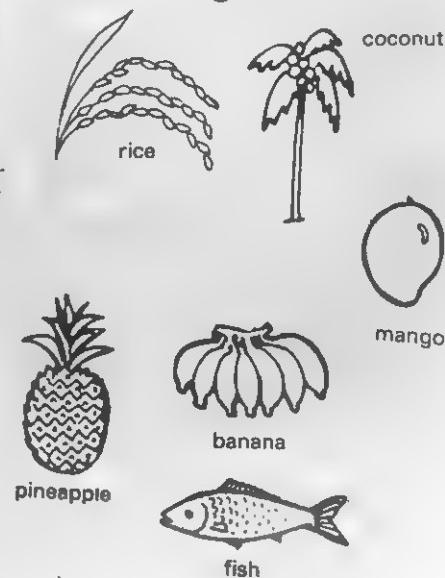
Old church in Goa

Most Goans are fishermen or farmers. The crops grown are rice, coconuts, areca-nuts (or betelnuts) and fruits. Mangoes, pineapples and bananas grow well here.

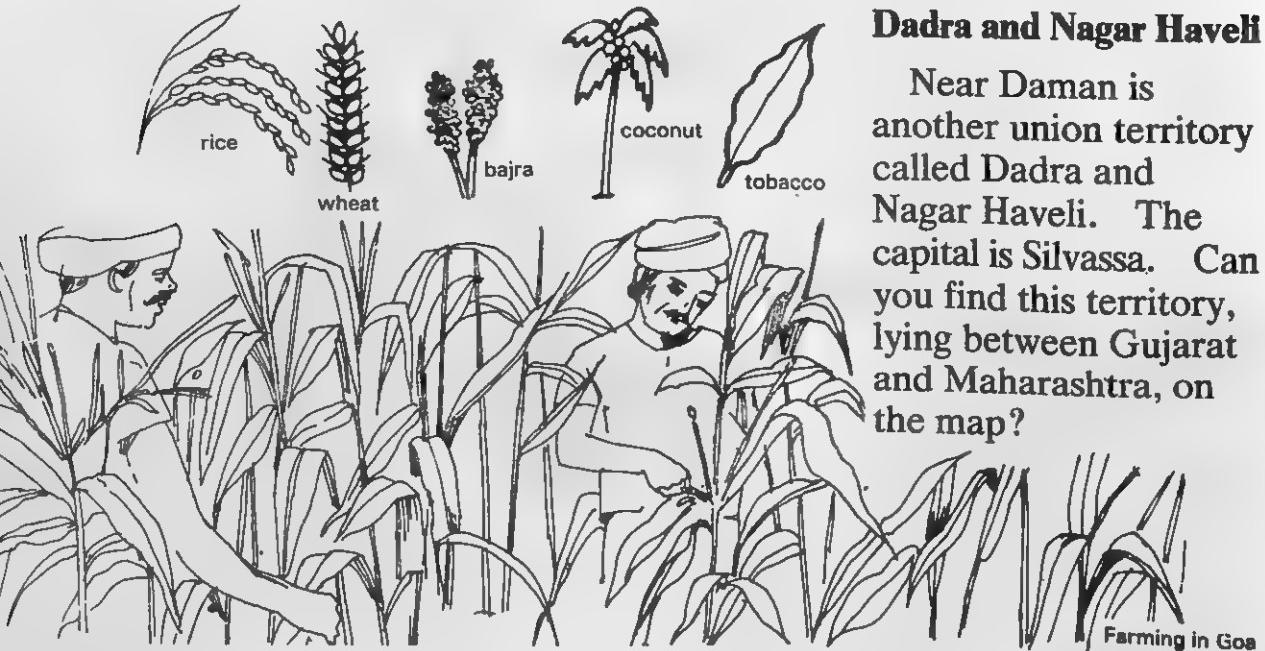


Fishing off the Goa coast

Most of the Goans are Christians. They speak Marathi, Konkani, English and Portuguese.



The island people of Daman and Diu are also fishermen and farmers. They grow rice, wheat, bajra, coconut and tobacco.



Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Near Daman is another union territory called Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The capital is Silvassa. Can you find this territory, lying between Gujarat and Maharashtra, on the map?

Words to Remember

lava	: hot rocks and mud that sometimes come out of the ground
penicillin	: a useful medicine
parsees	: a group of people who have lived in Bombay for many years. They follow their own religion and most of them speak Gujarati.
island	: a small piece of land surrounded by water on all sides
areca-nut	: another name for betelnut, out of which <i>supari</i> is made

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The capital of Maharashtra is _____ . This is the _____ largest city in India.
- At _____ there is a penicillin factory.
- In Maharashtra, cotton grows well in the _____ soil.
- The people of Maharashtra are called _____ .
- Chatrapathi _____ was a brave Maratha king.

2. Match column A and column B:

A

- (a) The capital of Goa
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Tapti and Godavari
- (d) Oranges grow here

B

- Nagpur
- rivers of Maharashtra
- has a big harbour and airport
- Panaji

3. Mapwork

Ask your teacher to make a big outline map of Maharashtra. Colour the land forms. Collect pictures to be pasted on the map.

- (a) Mark the rivers of Maharashtra. Colour their paths blue.
- (b) Colour the Arabian sea blue. The coast can be light green.
- (c) Mark the important towns and cities:
Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Nasik and Panaji in Goa.
- (d) Collect pictures of cars, trucks, machines, cloth and other things made by the industries of Maharashtra. Stick them in one corner of the chart. Your teacher will write the word "Industries" on the top of this group..
- (e) Stick pictures of mangoes, grapes and oranges on the map.

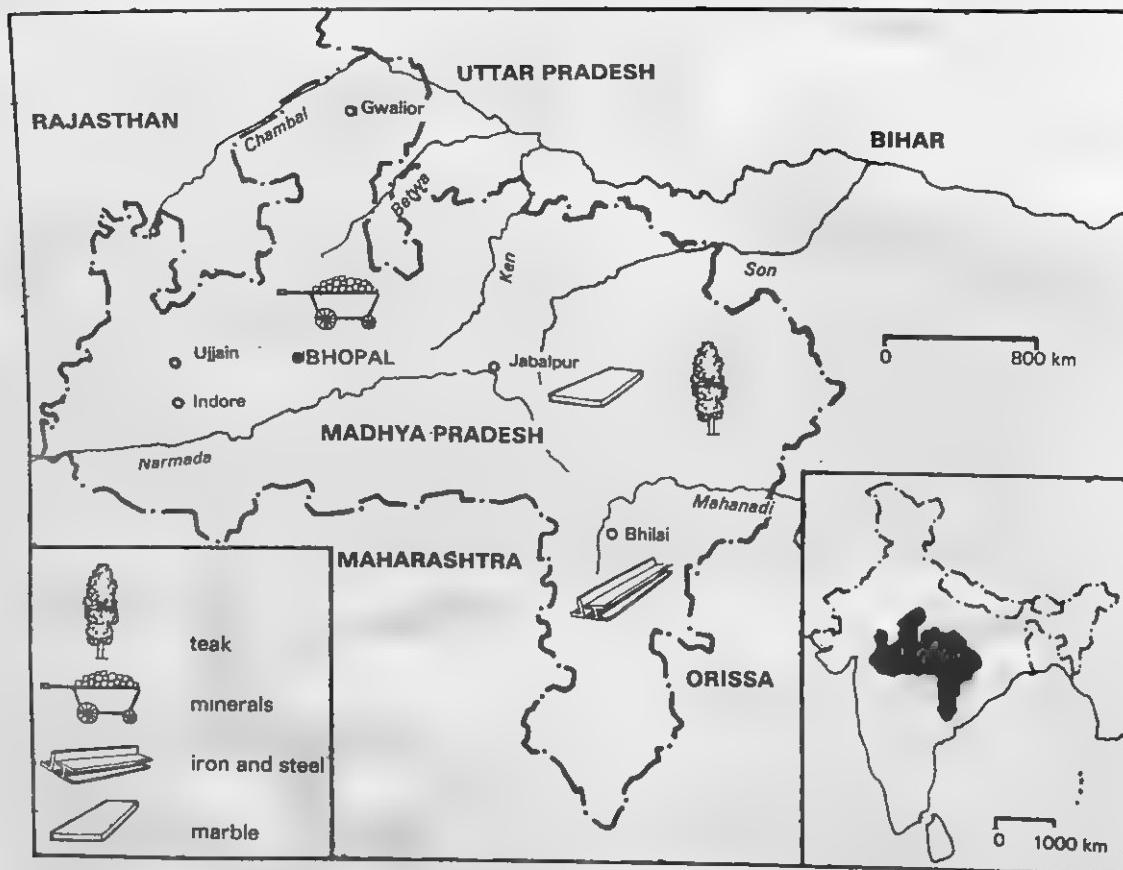
Do you know?

Many Hindi films are made in Bombay. Most of the actors and actresses live in this city.

Many others work in the film industry. One interesting group is the *stunt-men* and *stunt-women*. These people do daring things that the actors and actresses cannot, like jumping off a horse onto a moving train. These people have to earn their living by doing these dangerous things for films.



14. Madhya Pradesh



Moving north and east from Maharashtra we come to Madhya Pradesh. This is the largest state in India. The name *Madhya* means middle in Sanskrit. This state is in the middle of India.

The capital city of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal. This beautiful city can be reached by train from Bombay. In Bhopal there is a big industry where electrical machinery is made.

Madhya Pradesh has very hot summers and very cool winters. As you can see from the map, it has no sea-coast. It has other states on all sides.

The rivers Chambal, Betwa, Ken and Son flow northwards. In the south, there are two hill ranges, the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. In their valleys flows the river Narmada. The river Mahanadi flows in the south-eastern part of the state.



Forest in Madhya Pradesh

some areas. The hilly places have thick forests of useful trees like teak and Kendu. Teak wood is used for making *furniture* (tables, shelves and chairs). Kendu trees are used to make paint.

Madhya Pradesh has minerals like iron ore, bauxite, coal, limestone, *diamond* and manganese. These are mined wherever they are found.

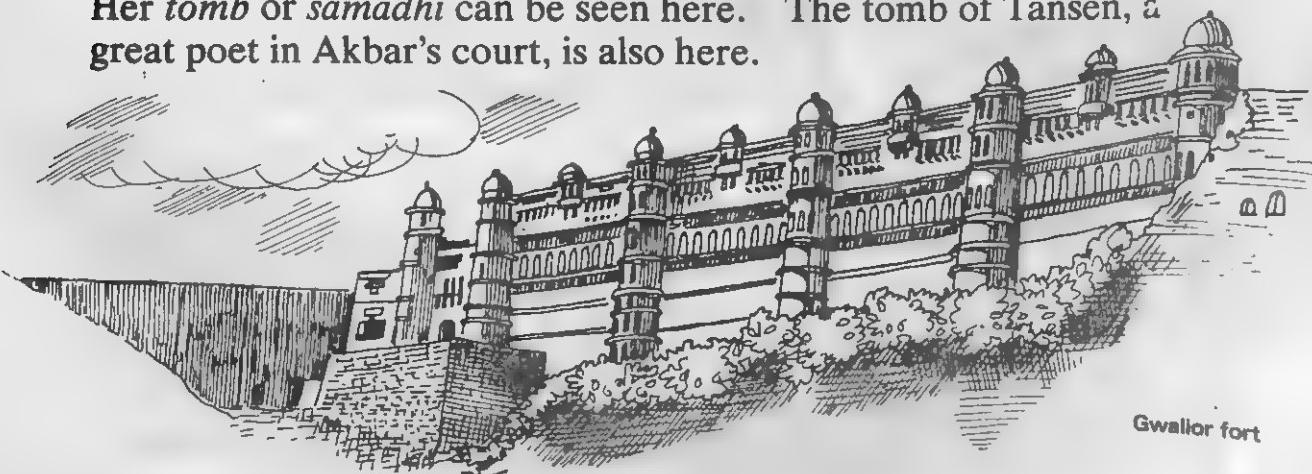
Many industries are found in these places. At Bhilai there is a big iron and steel factory. At Nepanagar a paper industry is found. Jabalpur is famous for marble rocks.

Handloom saris from Chanderi are beautiful. Gwalior has *rayon* and cotton factories. Other important business and industrial centres are Indore, Ujjain and Raipur.

Places to see: Gwalior is an interesting place. It has a big fort. The Rani of Jhansi (the fighter queen) fought her last battle here. Her *tomb* or *samadhi* can be seen here. The tomb of Tansen, a great poet in Akbar's court, is also here.

All these rivers have plenty of water only in the rainy season. To store water, the Gandhi Sagar Dam has been built across the river Chambal.

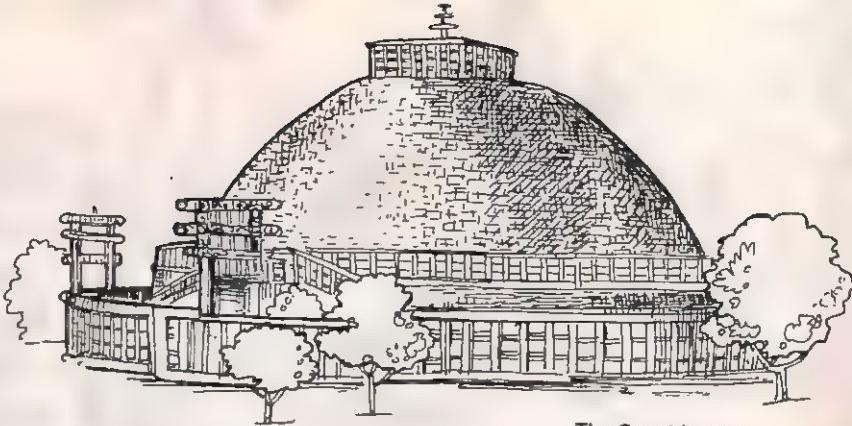
Farmers grow rice, sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, corn and oilseeds in the river valleys. Cotton is grown in



Gwalior fort



Kalidas



The Sanchi stupa

Ujjain and Indore have fine old temples. Ujjain was the capital of King Vikramaditya, a great king in olden days.

Kalidas, a great poet who lived at that time, also wrote his books here. Kalidas has written many beautiful Sanskrit verses.

At Sanchi, a *stupa* or stone monument built by King Ashoka can be seen. Ashoka was a great fighter who later became a Buddhist and spread the message of peace. He was a great king.



Carving in Khajuraho

The temples in Khajuraho and the caves in Vadisha attract visitors from all over the country.

The people of Madhya Pradesh speak Hindi. Most of them are farmers. There are many tribals in the hills and forests who hunt for their food.

The important festivals are Holi, Dassera, Diwali and Id.

Words to Remember

- | | |
|---------|--|
| valley | : the low lying space between two hills |
| diamond | : a mineral that is dug out from the ground. Later the stones are cut and polished. Diamonds are very valuable. They are most often made into jewellery. |
| rayon | : fabric or cloth that looks like silk. This is made by man, and is not real silk. |

tomb : a building of any kind, built over a place where a dead person is buried. A *samadhi* also means the same. This is usually a building that reminds us of a dead person. It is built *in memory* of that person.

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) The capital of Madhya Pradesh is _____.
(b) The rivers _____, _____ and _____ flow through the state.
(c) The Gandhi Sagar Dam has been built across the river _____.
(d) Wood from the _____ tree makes good furniture.
(e) Madhya Pradesh has minerals like _____, _____ and _____.

2. Match column A with column B:

A	B
---	---

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Bhilai | paper industry |
| (b) Chanderi | the capital of King Vikramaditya |
| (c) Gwalior | big iron and steel factory |
| (d) Nepanagar | centre for handloom saris |
| (e) Ujjain | Rani Jhansi's tomb |

3. Why do tourists visit the following places?

- (a) Sanchi (b) Khajuraho (c) Vadisha

Choose the answer from these words:

fine temples, interesting caves, stupa

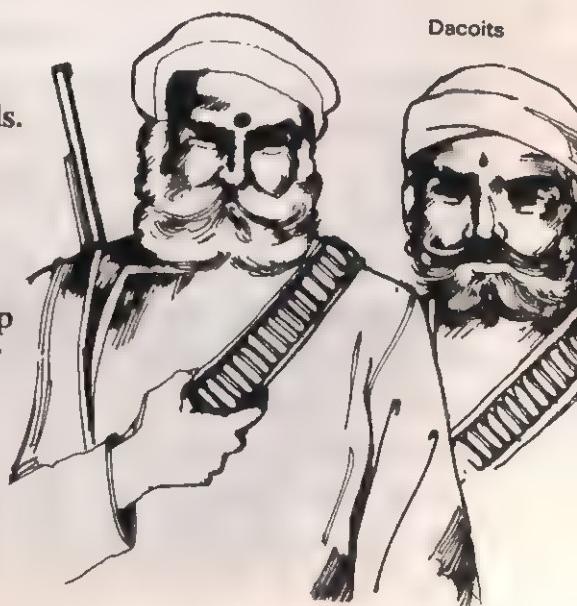
4. Find out:

- (a) Name some things made with diamonds.
(b) Who were Kalidas and Tansen?
(c) Who was King Vikramaditya?

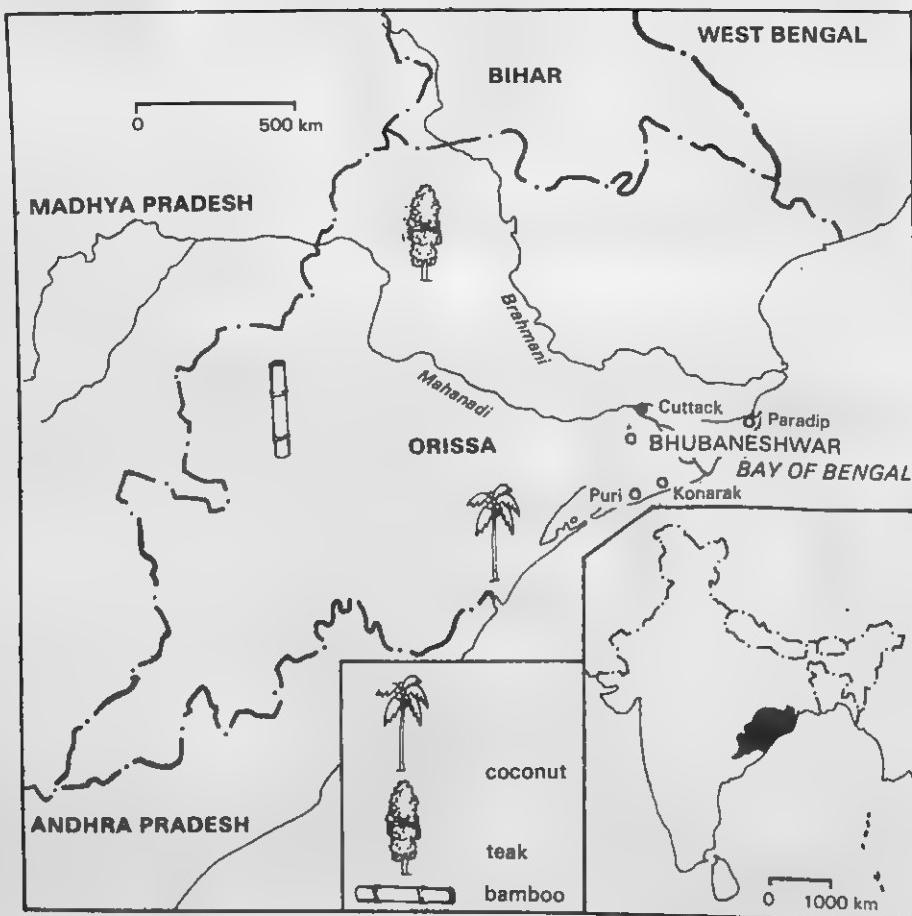
Do you know?

Near the river Chambal, there are many deep valleys. Here, groups of people called *dacoits* live. They are robbers who attack travellers and villages. They rob money and things.

Many of them have given themselves up to the government. Even today, travellers are afraid to cross this area. This is called the *dacoit* area.



15. Orissa



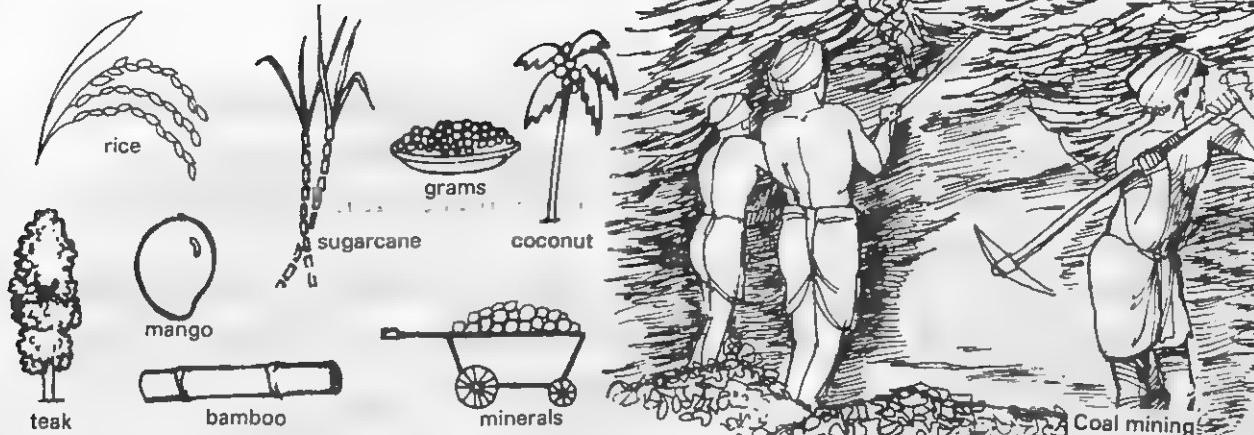
Our next stop is the state lying east of Madhya Pradesh. This is the state of Orissa.

Orissa has the sea to its east. This is the Bay of Bengal. Can you find this state on the map?

From Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, we can travel by train and reach Bhubaneshwar, the capital of Orissa. This town has many fine temples. The Lingaraj temple is very well known.

The climate of Orissa is nicer than that of Madhya Pradesh. The summers are cooler because it is near the sea.

The important rivers here are the Mahanadi and the Brahmani. The Hirakud dam, built across the Mahanadi, helps farmers to store water for the dry season.



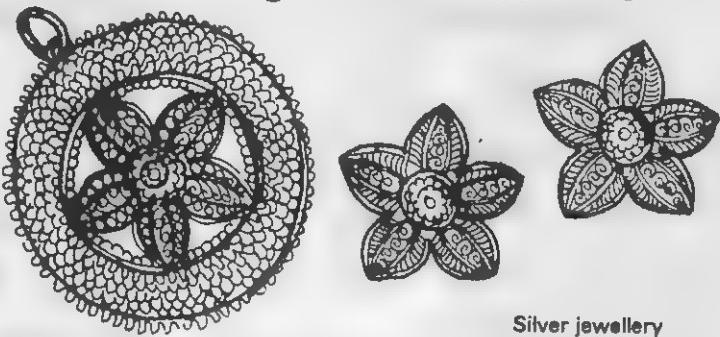
Along the coast, the plain is very fertile. Crops like rice, sugarcane, grams, oilseeds and sweet potatoes are grown.

In the hills, forests full of many useful trees can be found. Teak, sal, kendu and *bamboo* are very useful. Mangoes and coconuts are also grown in many areas.

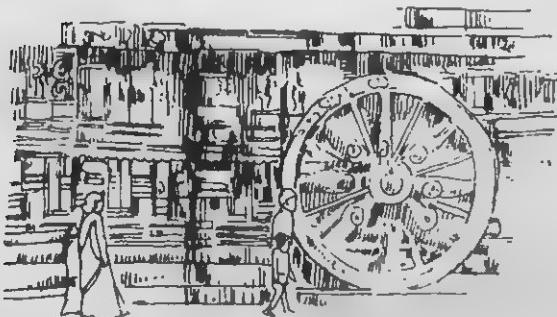
Orissa has the most minerals among all the states of India. Most of our iron ore is found here. Manganese, bauxite, coal and many other minerals are also mined here.

Cuttack is an important centre for silver jewellery. Paradip and Puri on the sea coast have fine ports. The Jagannath temple in Puri is very famous. Many Hindus visit this town.

The Rath Yatra is a temple festival that is famous all over India. Konarak has a famous 'sun temple'. This has been built more than seven hundred years ago!



Silver jewellery



Carvings in the Konarak sun temple



Chilka Lake has plenty of fish. People spend holidays here. Most of the people of Orissa are villagers. They speak Oriya. There are many tribes in Orissa. They have their own languages and ways of dressing.

The Odissi dance is a beautiful dance of this state. Even today, many girls learn this dance. Handloom saris from Orissa are also very beautiful.

Words to Remember

bamboo	:	a tree with a thin trunk. Bamboo wood is made into many useful things. <i>Cane</i> is made from bamboo. Have you seen cane chairs and tables?
sun temple (Konarak)	:	The temple is built in the shape of a chariot or <i>ratha</i> .

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Orissa is _____.
- (b) The _____ temple in this city is very well known.
- (c) The _____ and _____ are two important rivers of the state.
- (d) The _____ dam is built across the river Mahanadi.
- (e) The people of Orissa speak _____.
- (f) Some of the minerals found in Orissa are _____ and _____.

2. Choose the correct answer:

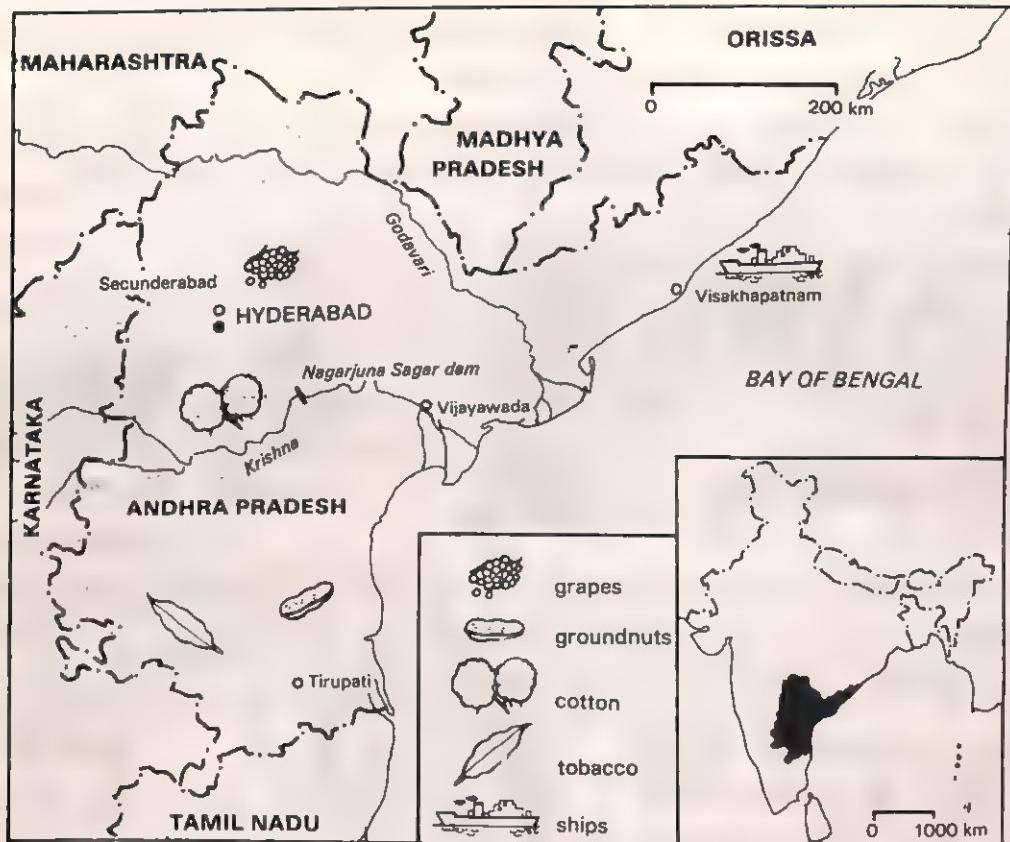
- (a) In Puri, the important temple festival is _____.
(i) Diwali (ii) Rath Yathra
- (b) The Odissi is a famous _____ of Orissa.
(i) dance (ii) festival
- (c) Konarak has an old _____.
(i) palace (ii) sun temple
- (d) Paradip and Puri are fine _____.
(i) industrial centres (ii) sea ports

3. Make an album of Orissa.

Collect pictures of:

- (a) things made of iron and steel
- (b) clothes made of handloom
- (c) pictures of silver jewellery
- (d) the Odissi dance

16. Andhra Pradesh



To the south of Orissa is the state of Andhra Pradesh. From Bhubaneshwar, we can go by car or train to Hyderabad, the capital town of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh is a big state along the sea coast. Two big rivers flow through the state. They are the Godavari and the Krishna.



Cyclone

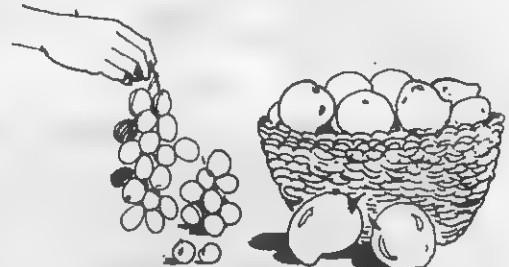
The climate of Andhra Pradesh is quite hot most of the time. The summers are very hot and the winters are cool. Rain comes in the monsoon time. Sometimes Andhra Pradesh gets rain from *cyclones*. A cyclone is a mass of air that turns fast. It moves as it turns or rotates.

As it travels over the sea, it collects tiny water droplets. When it hits or dashes against land, it brings rain to those places. Cyclones always bring in fast wind too. Many states along the coast of the Bay of Bengal get cyclones in winter months.

In Andhra Pradesh, farmers grow many crops in one year. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam built across the Krishna river, helps the farmers.

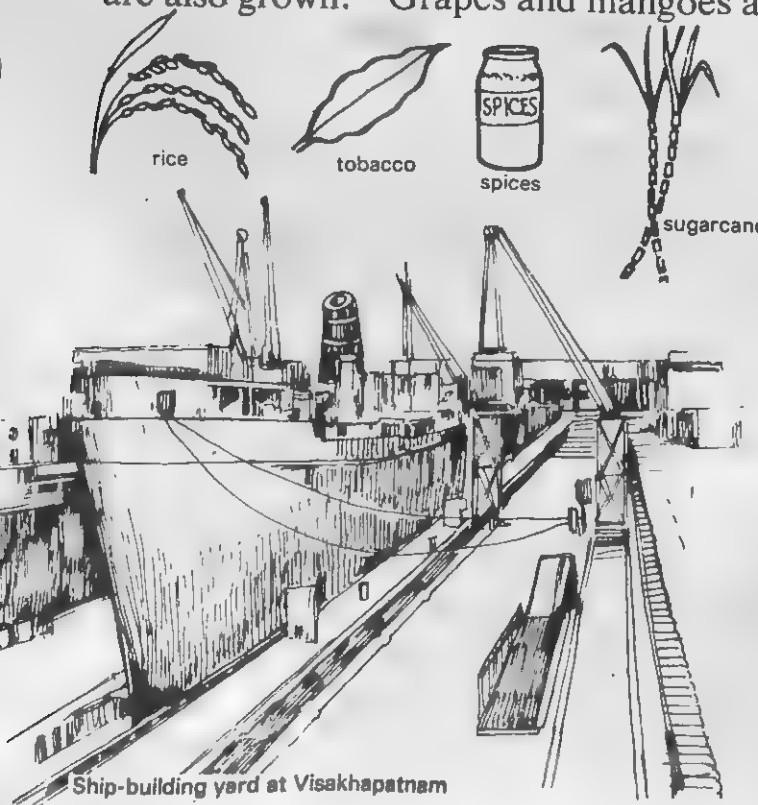


Nagarjuna Sagar dam

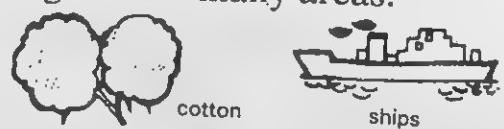


Grapes and mangoes

The important crops grown are rice, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane. Other crops like chillies, grams, *turmeric* and groundnuts are also grown. Grapes and mangoes are grown in many areas.



Ship-building yard at Visakhapatnam



Andhra Pradesh has minerals like iron ore, mica, coal and limestone. The important industries are textiles, paper, fertilisers, tobacco and *cement*.

At Visakhapatnam, India's biggest *ship-building yard* can be seen. This is also a fine harbour. Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal and Kurnool have many other industries. Kakinada and Machilipatnam are seaports.

Hyderabad, the capital, is very beautiful. It has another city very close to it, called Secunderabad. This is called a *twin* city. Do you know what a *twin* is?

When two babies are born at the same time to the same mother, they are called twins! These two towns, which are close to each other are called twin towns!

Places to see: In Hyderabad there are many temples, mosques, forts and museums. The *Charminar* is a fine building. The shops sell lovely saris, jewellery and coloured bangles.

Charminar



Tirupati

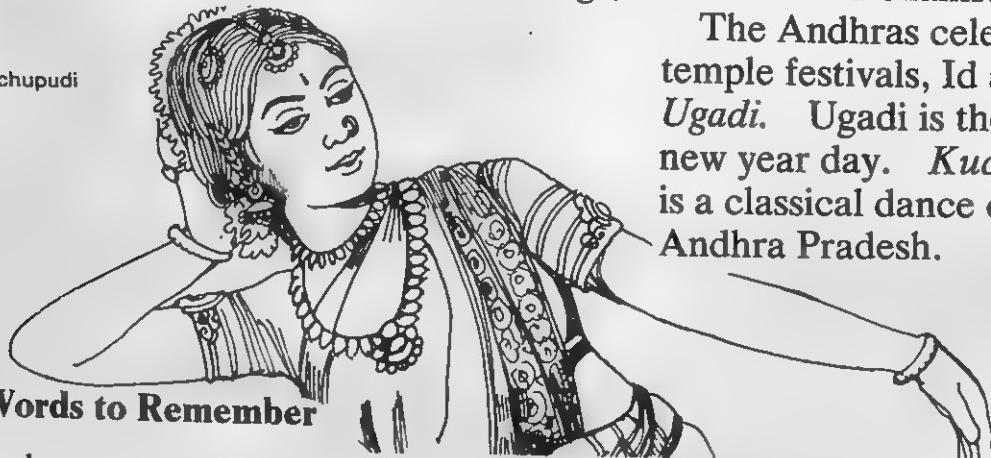
Tirupati is a holy temple town on the Tirumala hill. Hundreds of Hindus from all over India visit this shrine. There is an interesting story of how the god of this temple got married. People now bring money and put it into a big box in the temple. This money is supposed to pay for the wedding that took place years ago! The god here is called Venkateswara or Balaji.

The people of Andhra Pradesh are called Andhras. They speak an old language called Telugu. There are many people in Hyderabad who are Muslims. They speak Urdu and Hindi.

The Andhra men wear *dhotis* and shirts. The women wear saris. They like to wear gold jewellery. The Telugu people like hot food. They make tasty pickles (called *avakkai* and *gongura*) which are sold to other states too.

The shops in the town sell lovely hand-made things. Saris, shawls, wooden toys, carpets and silver jewellery from Andhra Pradesh are famous. Hyderabad is a centre for pearls and *precious stones*. These are made into earrings, necklaces and chains.

Kuchupudi



The Andhras celebrate temple festivals, Id and *Ugadi*. *Ugadi* is the Telugu new year day. *Kuchupudi* is a classical dance of Andhra Pradesh.

Words to Remember

cyclone	: a mass of air that turns and moves at great speed. When it comes from sea to land, it brings rain.
turmeric	: a plant the root of which is dug out, dried and powdered. Turmeric is yellow in colour and used for cooking <i>dal</i> and many other dishes.
cement	: This is a sticky material, used for building houses and buildings. It is made from lime and clay.
ship-building yard	: place where big ships are built
avakkai	: a pickle made from green mangoes
gongura	: a <i>chutney</i> made of special green leaves
pearls	: These are small, white, bead-like things from under the sea. They cost a lot of money.
precious stones	: Many coloured stones are used for making jewellery. Because they cost a lot of money and are hard to find, they are called <i>precious</i> . Rubies, emeralds and jade are examples of precious stones.

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The capital of Andhra Pradesh is _____.
- The twin city of Hyderabad is _____.
- Andhra Pradesh gets rains from _____ which dash against its coast.
- The farmers in Andhra Pradesh grow _____, _____ and _____.

- (e) At Visakhapatnam there is a big _____, _____ yard.
2. What are the following places known for?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Tirupati (c) Kakinada
 Choose the answers from these words:
 (a) pearls and precious stones (b) sea port (c) a Hindu temple
3. Match column A with column B:
- | A | B |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Thyagaraja | a beautiful building in Hyderabad |
| (b) Kuchupudi | was a great song writer |
| (c) Charminar | a twin city |
| (d) Secunderabad | a classical dance of Andhra Pradesh |
4. Find out:
 (a) What is the tobacco plant used for?
 (b) What do we get from groundnuts?

Do you know?

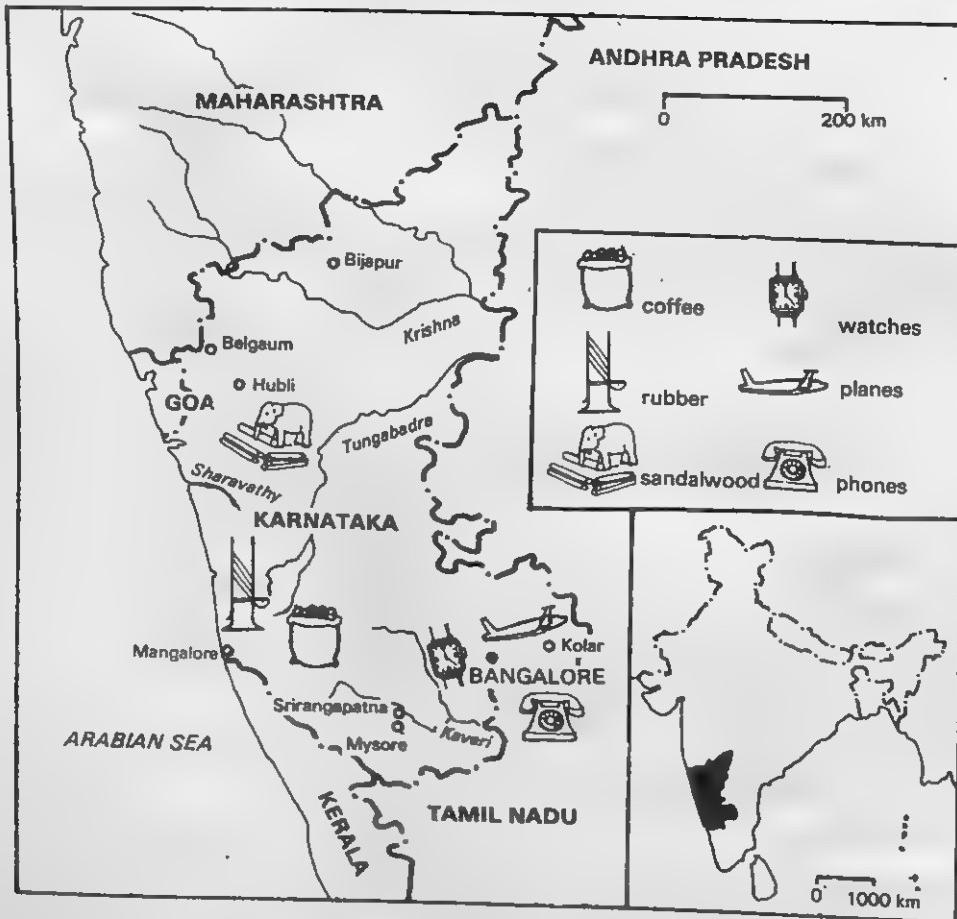
(a) Thyagaraja, a great Telugu song writer, has written hundreds and hundreds of songs. Most of these songs are about Rama. They are sung by people who learn Carnatic music, the classical music of South India.

Thyagaraja was born in a village, which is now in Tamil Nadu. At that time, Andhra and Tamil Nadu were one state. People still celebrate Thyagaraja's birthday by singing his songs in groups in his hometown every year.

(b) Pearls are from sea animals called oysters. The oyster is a shell animal. People dive deep into the sea and catch oysters. Not every oyster has a pearl. Only some of them do. Pearls cost a lot of money because it is so difficult to get them!



17. Karnataka



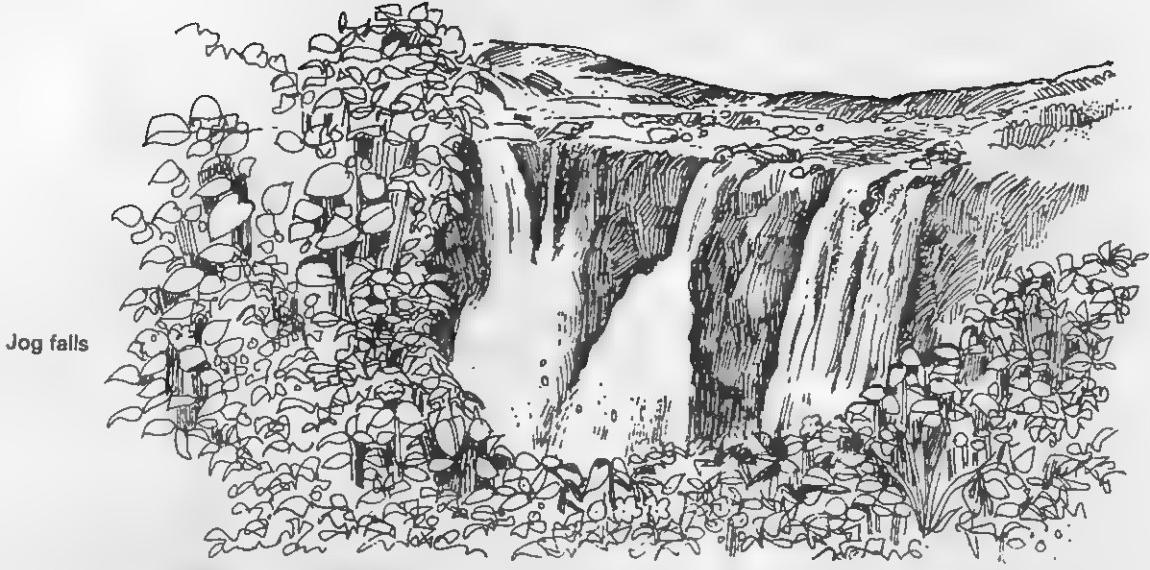
From the state of Andhra Pradesh, we will now go a little south and west into Karnataka.

The state of Karnataka used to be called Mysore. For many years, a king ruled this land. Even today, the maharaja's palace can be seen in Mysore city.

Most of Karnataka is on the Deccan plateau. On the west, a part of the state borders the Arabian sea.

The climate is cool and pleasant as the land is higher than the sea. The rivers that flow here are the Kaveri, the Krishna and its branch, the Tungabhadra.

The hilly area where the river Kaveri starts is called Coorg. A small river Sharavathy flows west into the Arabian sea.



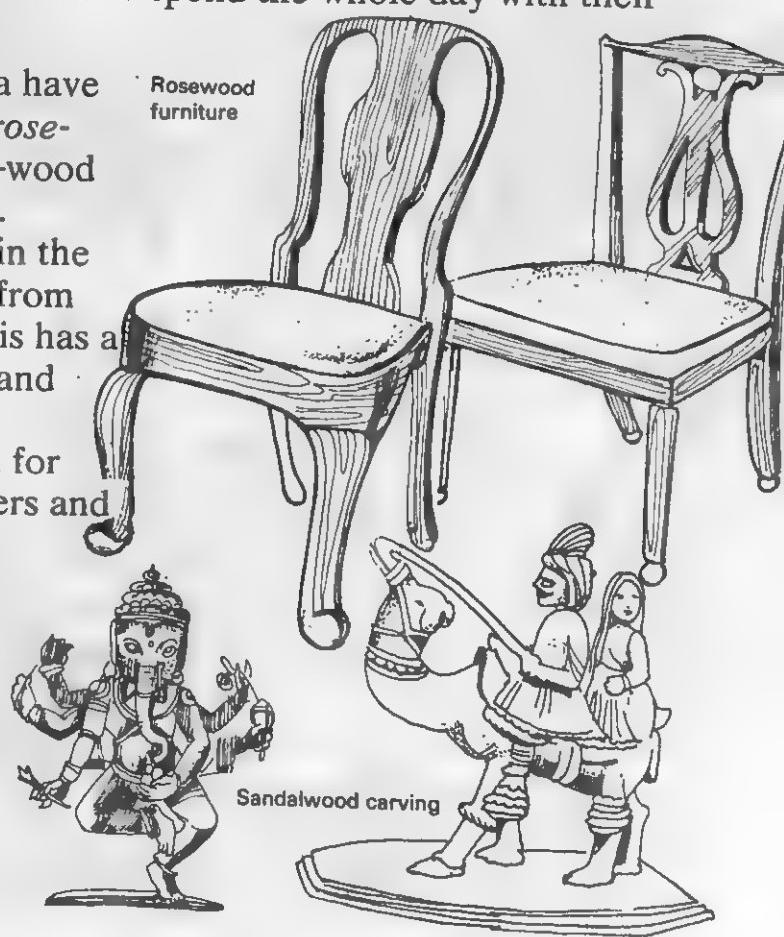
Jog falls

Along its path, it forms a big *waterfall* at Jog, called Jog falls. A waterfall is made when a river suddenly falls from a height. Just think how beautiful that would look! Jog falls has been made into a *picnic spot*. Here people come to spend the whole day with their families.

The forests in Karnataka have many fine trees like teak, *rosewood* and bamboo. Rose-wood makes lovely furniture too. Sandalwood is also grown in the state. Sandal oil is made from the sandalwood tree. This has a very sweet smell. Scents and perfumes are made from sandalwood oil. It is used for making many soaps, powders and face creams.



Sandalwood products



Sandalwood carving

The farmers of Karnataka grow rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco and groundnuts.

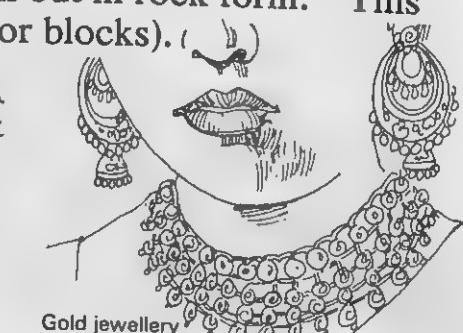
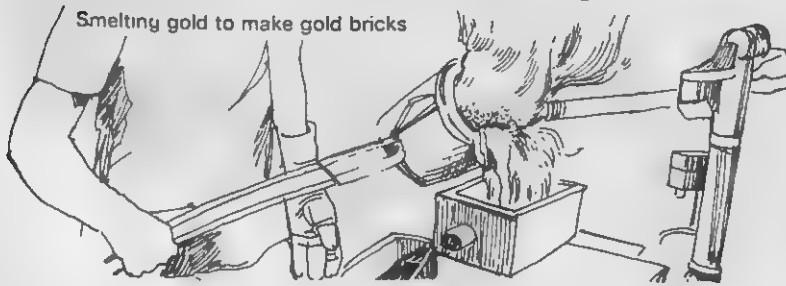
Vegetables grow well here.

Coffee is grown over a large area in the hills of Coorg. Coffee bushes are not very tall. The coffee fruit is called *berry*. These are picked and dried. Later the coffee berries or beans (the seeds of the fruit) are sent to many markets all over India.

In these hills, cardamom, pepper, arecanuts and rubber are also grown. Rubber trees give us a sticky juice called *latex*. This is collected and made into rubber.

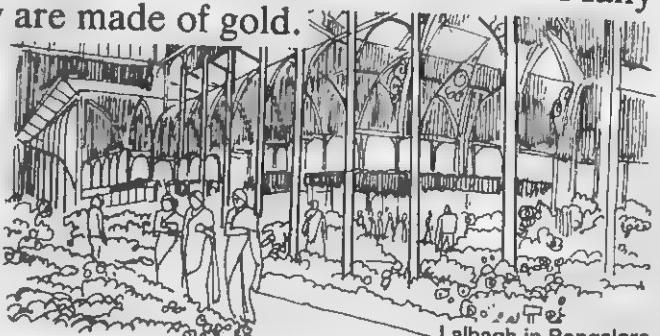
Gold is mined in the Kolar Gold Fields in Kolar. Gold, like coal, is found deep under the ground. It is taken out in rock form. This is later cleaned and made into gold bricks (or blocks).

Smelting gold to make gold bricks



Gold is the most important and costly mineral in the world. Many things like coins and jewellery are made of gold.

Bangalore, the capital city of Karnataka, is a very pretty town. It is called the "Garden City" because of its many gardens. It also has fine roads, big buildings and a cool climate.



Lalbagh in Bangalore



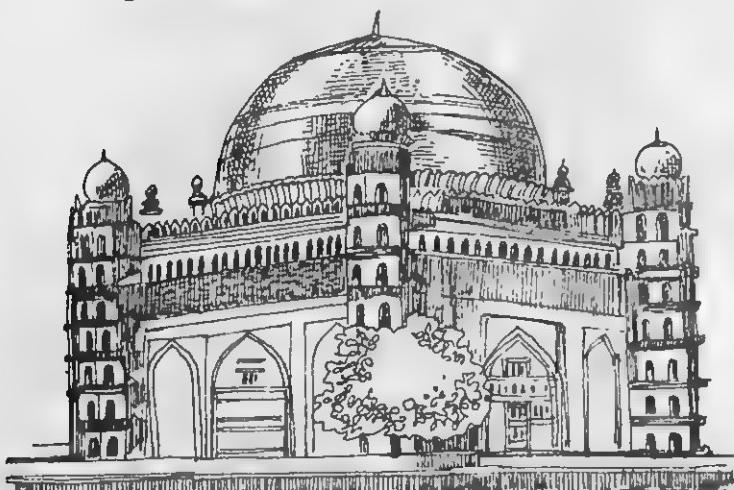
Coffee berries



Mysore palace

Important industries making machines, cloth, watches, telephones and aeroplanes are found in Bangalore. This city is well connected with other important state capitals.

The other industrial and business centres in Karnataka are Gulbarga, Raichur, Belgaum, Mangalore and Hubli. Mysore, the old capital, has a lovely palace and many pretty gardens.

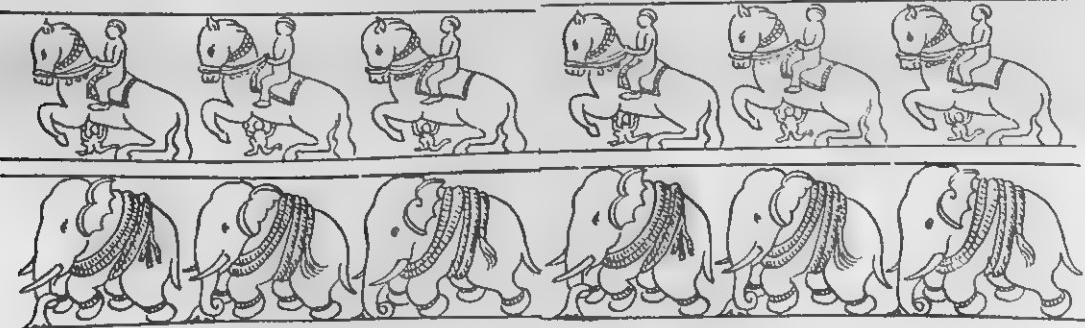


The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur

Places to see: Karnataka had many great kings in the past. They have left behind palaces and temples that people still go to see.

Srirangapatna is a temple town. A great king called Tippu Sultan lived here. His fort and palace are very interesting. You will learn more about this king later in this book.

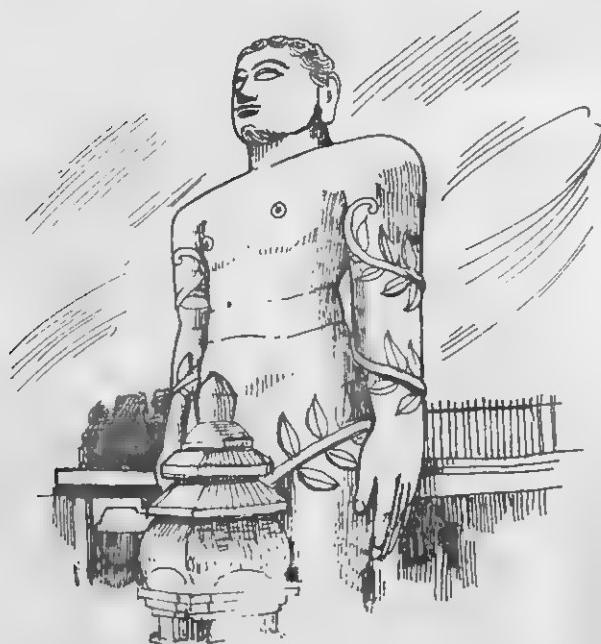
Bijapur was a centre for Muslims. There is a beautiful building here called the Gol Gumbaz. At Somnathpur, Belur and Halebid, there are old temples with very beautiful carvings.



Halebid temple carving

Sravanabelagola is a Jain shrine. Here there is a big stone figure of a Jain saint called Gomateswara.

Karnataka has many hill-stations too. Krishnarajasagar, the Nandi Hills and Mercara in Coorg are some of them.



Gomateswara

Most of the people are Hindus. There are also Muslims and Christians in the towns. Id, Christmas, Diwali and Dassera are celebrated by the people. During Dassera in Mysore, grand processions with elephants and horses are seen.

Bandipur is a wild life sanctuary (an animal park) where we can see elephants, deer, wild buffalo and other animals.

The people of Karnataka speak Kannada. In Bangalore today, there are many people from other states too, speaking Tamil, Hindi and other languages.

As in other states, the people of Karnataka make many hand-made things. Carvings of gods and goddesses on rosewood, sandalwood and *ivory* (the white tusk of an elephant) are famous here. Wooden toys, silk sarees and shawls are also made here.

Words to Remember

waterfall

picnic spot

rose-wood

sandalwood

- : place where a river falls down in steps
- : a place where people go on picnics
- : a tree the wood of which makes fine furniture
- : a tree from which sweet smelling sandal oil and paste are made.

coffee berry	: fruit of the coffee bushes. The seeds are called coffee beans. This is powdered and used for making coffee.
rubber latex	: the juice of a rubber tree, which is used for making rubber. From rubber, many useful things like tyres, belts and parts for machines are made.
ivory	: the white tusk or horn of elephant. It is often used to make small dolls and jewels.

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- (a) The capital of Karnataka is _____ . Here, there are industries making _____ , _____ and _____ .
- (b) From sandalwood oil _____ and _____ are made.
- (c) Gold is mined at _____ fields.
- (d) In Coorg, _____ is grown. The berry from this fruit is collected and dried.
- (e) From the rubber tree, a juice called _____ is collected.
- (f) In Mysore there is a fine _____. During _____ festival, big processions take place here.

2. Match column A with column B:

A

B

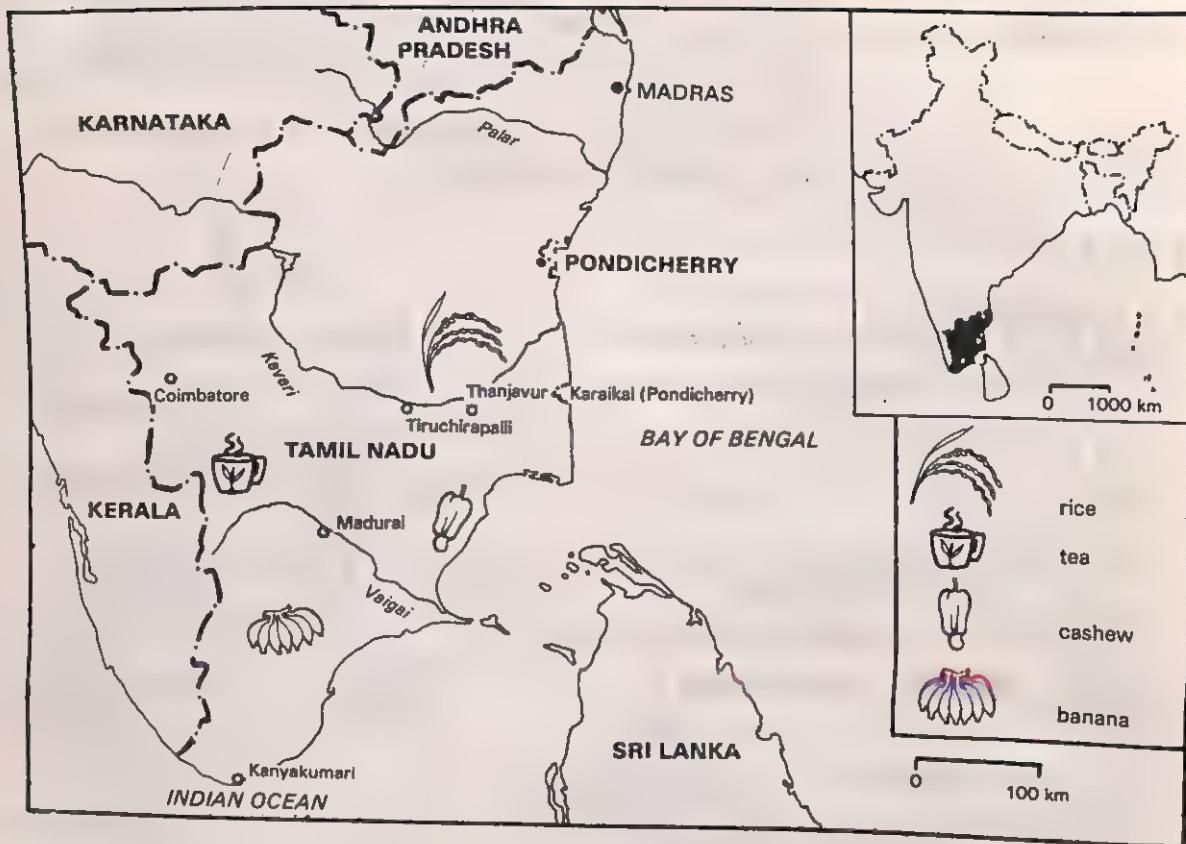
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Srirangapatna | a hill station |
| (b) Bandipur | a lovely palace |
| (c) Belur and Halebid | waterfalls |
| (d) Nandi Hills | animal park |
| (e) Jog falls | Tippu Sultan's palace |
| (f) Mysore | beautiful old temples |

3. Group Work

Make a chart with your teacher's help. Trace the outline of Karnataka state. Stick this on a large piece of cardboard. Collect and paste pictures under different headings like this:

- (a) temples, palaces and forts
- (b) waterfalls and picnic spots
- (c) pictures of carved wooden dolls
- (d) pictures of women wearing silk saris
- (e) pictures of coffee in cups
- (f) pictures of animals found in Karnataka
- (g) pictures of things made of rubber, gold and ivory
- (h) Mark the rivers of Karnataka, the Kaveri, Krishna and Tungabhadra.
- (i) Colour the hilly places brown. The river valleys can be green.

18. Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry



From Bangalore, we can travel south to the state of Tamil Nadu. Madras is its capital.

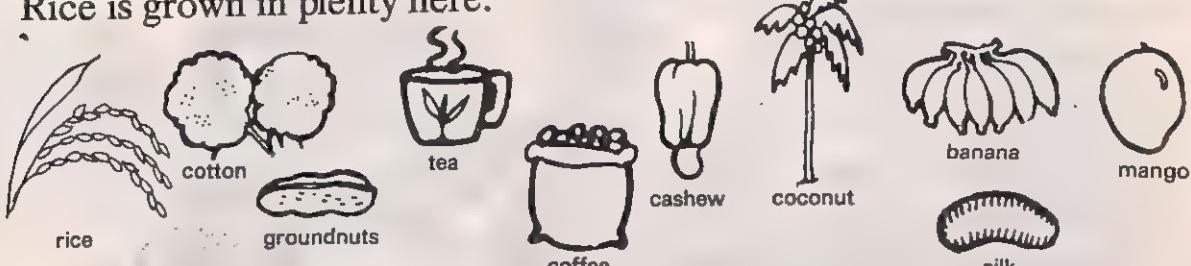
Tamil Nadu means the land of the Tamils. It has the Bay of Bengal on the east. It is on the tip of peninsular India. The southernmost tip is called Kanyakumari. Can you find this on the map?

Madras, the capital city, is on the sea coast. It is the centre for many industries. It is also an important sea-port. Madras is the fourth biggest city in India. It has a big airport too.

The climate of Tamil Nadu is a lot like that of Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu has hot summers and a rainy season. The rains often come with *cyclones*.

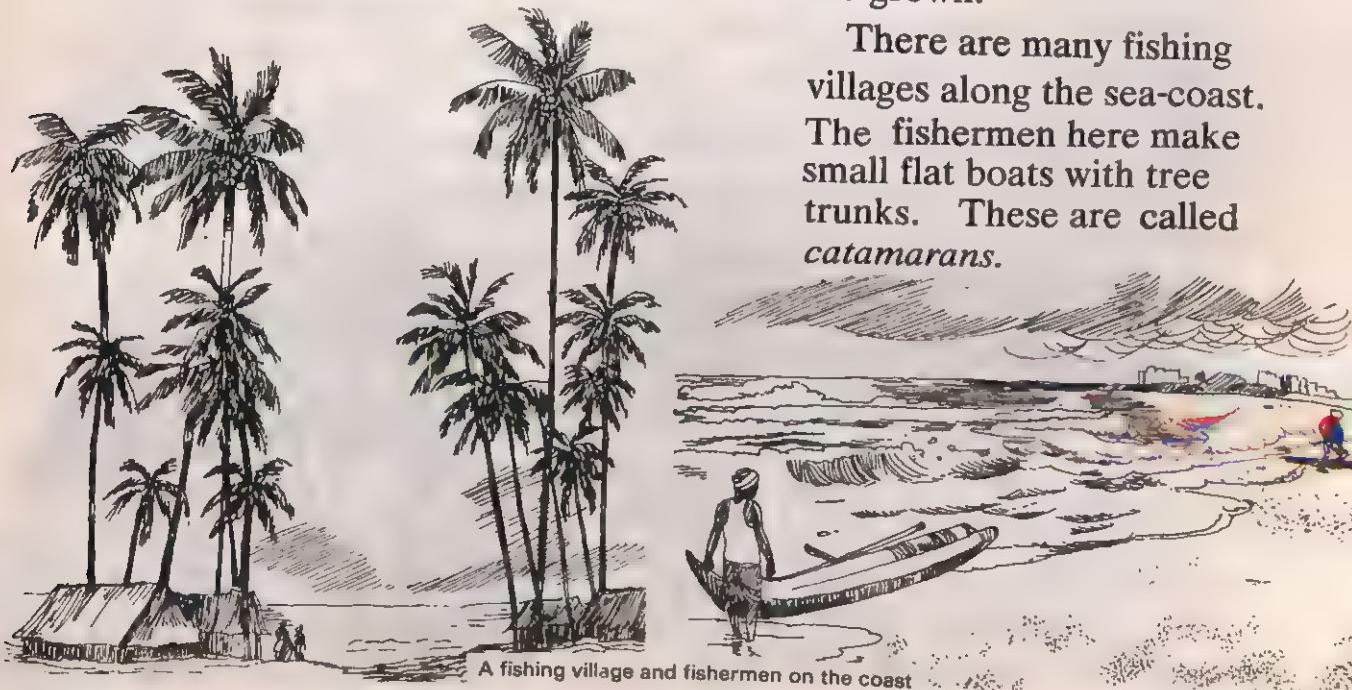
Most of Tamil Nadu is a flat plain. The Nilgiri hills are on the west. The rivers here do not have water all the time. The Kaveri is the

biggest of them. This flows from west to east. It meets the sea in Thanjavur district. Here a big *delta* can be seen where the soil is very fertile. Thanjavur district is called the rice-bowl of India. Rice is grown in plenty here.



The farmers in Tamil Nadu grow rice, cotton, corn, sugarcane and ground-nuts. In the hill slopes, tea and coffee are grown. Fruits like bananas, mangoes and pineapples are common. Along the sea-coast, coconuts and *cashew nuts* are grown.

There are many fishing villages along the sea-coast. The fishermen here make small flat boats with tree trunks. These are called *catamarans*.



A fishing village and fishermen on the coast

The industries of Tamil Nadu are well spread out. In Madras, textiles, machines, railway coaches, soaps, cement, cycles and many other things are made. Coimbatore and Kanchipuram are famous for lovely cotton and silk clothes.

At Neyveli, lignite (a form of coal) is mined. Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Salem and Madurai are important towns with industries and many shops.

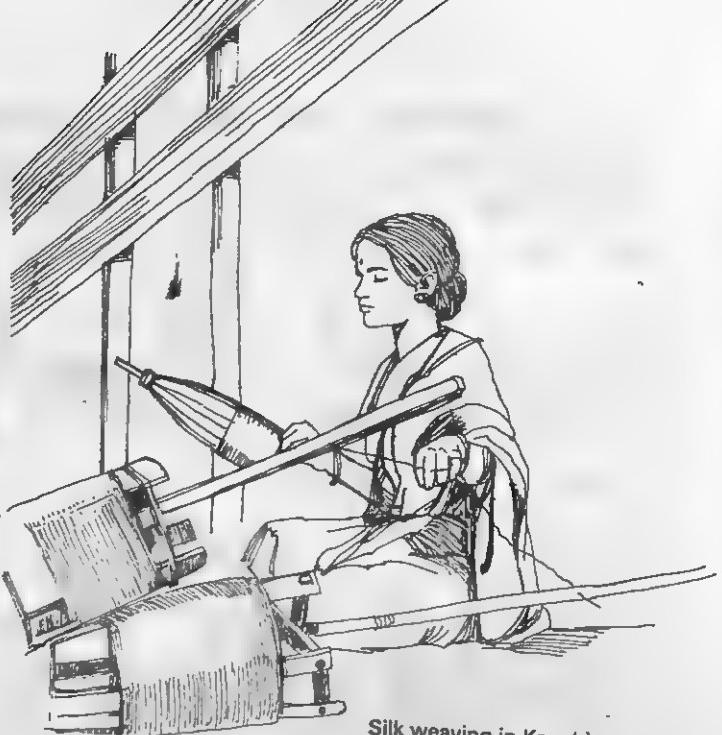
In Tamil Nadu, we find many fine hand-made things. Brass lamps, silks, wood-carvings, dolls and jewellery are very beautiful.

Places to see: Madras city has a lovely beach and many holiday spots nearby. The city museum, temples and shops are interesting.

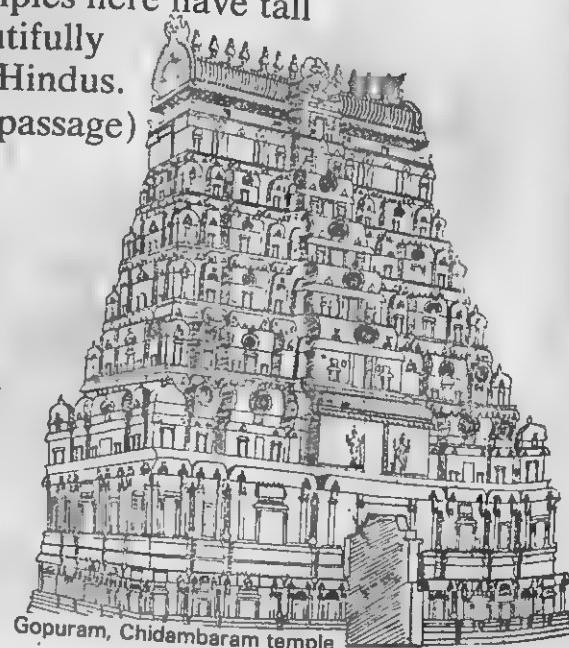
Madurai, Rameswaram, Chidambaram, Tiruchirapalli and Kanchipuram are temple towns. The temples here have tall *gopurams* or towers. These are also beautifully carved. Rameswaram is a holy place for Hindus. The temple here has the longest corridor (passage) in the world!



Marriage of Meenakshi, Madurai temple

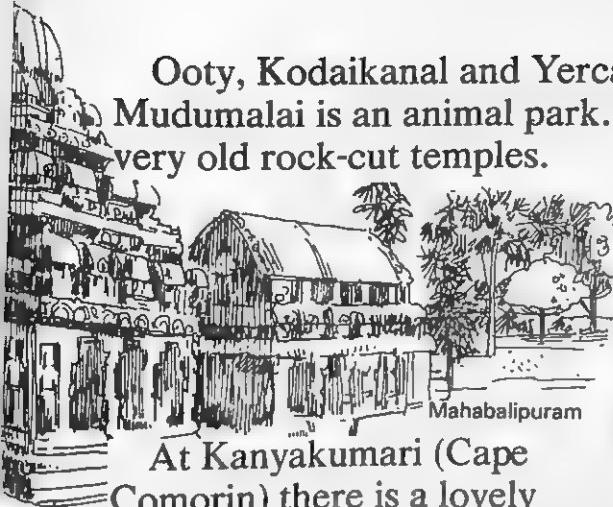


Silk weaving in Kanchipuram



Gopuram, Chidambaram temple

Ooty, Kodaikanal and Yercaud are lovely hill stations. Mudumalai is an animal park. Mahabalipuram near Madras has very old rock-cut temples.



Mahabalipuram

At Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) there is a lovely temple and beach. Here, we can see the sun set and the moon rise over the sea at the same time on certain days!

The people of Tamil Nadu are called the Tamils. They are fond of music and dance. Tamil Nadu is the home of the classical *Bharata natyam* dance and very famous musical instruments like the *nadaswaram* and the *veena*. The Tamil language is very old. Madurai was a great centre for Tamil language and culture in olden days.



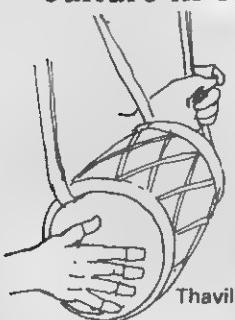
Ooty lake



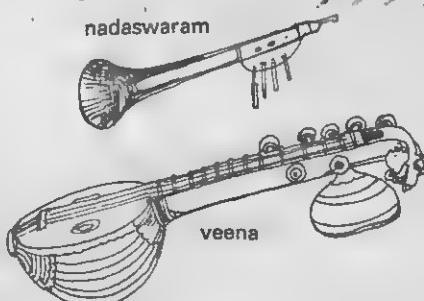
Bharata natyam

The men wear *dhoti* and shirt. The women wear saris in different styles.

They usually have long hair and wear *jasmine* flowers in their hair. Tamilian food like idlis, sambar and dosais have become popular all over India.



Thavil



nadaswaram

veena

The Tamilians celebrate all the big festivals of India. A special festival here is *Pongal*. This is a harvest festival, mainly for people in the villages.

The farmers thank the sun, the bulls and cows, which help them to grow a good crop each year.



Pongal in Tamil Nadu

Words to Remember

delta

bowl

cashew-nut

catamarans

lignite

gopurams

bharata natyam

nadaswaram

veena

jasmine

88

- : a place where a river meets the sea
- : a deep vessel
- : a nut that is very tasty. This grows on the cashew fruit.
- : small, flat, wooden boats made by tying tree-trunks together
- : a mineral like coal
- : temple towers
- : the classical dance of Tamil Nadu
- : a long trumpet-like instrument
- : another musical instrument where strings are used to play tunes
- : a white flower that has a very sweet smell

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) The capital of Tamil Nadu is _____.
- (b) The southernmost tip is called _____.
- (c) Thanjavur is called the _____ of India.
- (d) The fishermen in Tamil Nadu use small wooden boats called _____.
- (e) The tall _____ on the temples have beautiful carvings.

2. Choose the correct answers :

- (a) Madurai, Rameswaram, Thanjavur and Kanchipuram are called _____.
 - (i) industrial centres (ii) temple towns (iii) lovely beaches
- (b) In Tamil Nadu, many _____ and _____ are made.
 - (i) lamps and carvings (ii) books and paper (iii) cars and ships
- (c) Ooty and Kodaikanal are lovely _____.
 - (i) business towns (ii) holy places (iii) hill stations.
- (d) The famous dance of Tamil Nadu is _____.
 - (i) Kuchupudi (ii) Bharata natyam (iii) Bhangra
- (e) The most important festival in the villages here is _____.
 - (i) Pongal (ii) Diwali (iii) Durga puja

3. Group Work

Start an album on Tamil Nadu. Collect pictures and stick them under different headings:

- (a) industries : pictures of trains, cycles, tyres, cement and soaps
- (b) textiles : pictures of men and women wearing cotton clothes, silk sarees; farmers in *dhotis*.
- (c) handicrafts : pictures of brass lamps, wood and ivory-carved dolls, plates, little dolls and clay toys
- (d) tourist spots : beaches, temples, hill-stations and pictures of festivals in some of the temple towns.

Do you know?

Tamil Nadu has had many great writers, poets and singers. You will learn about a great poet called Bharati, later in this book. The film industry in Tamil Nadu is a very large one too.

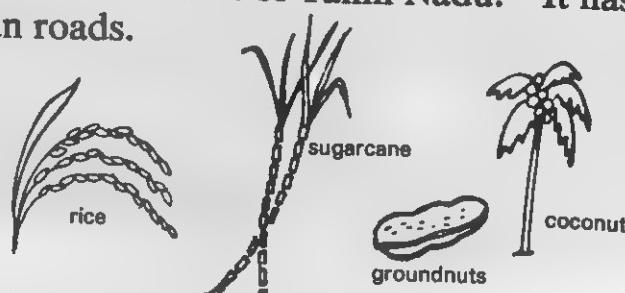


Pondicherry

This is a small part of Tamil Nadu that has been made into a union territory. Pondicherry town is the capital of this tiny state.

For many many years, the French were the rulers of Pondicherry. Even today, we can see many buildings and statues that they have left behind.

Pondicherry is on the coast of Tamil Nadu. It has a nice small beach and clean roads.



The farmers here grow rice, groundnuts, sugarcane, oilseeds, chillies and coconuts.

Most of the people speak Tamil. There are some people who can still speak French. Many villagers on the coast are fishermen.

There is a big *ashram* in Pondicherry, started by a man called Sri Aurobindo. Many people live there today. There is also a well-planned town, called Auroville, built outside the city.

There is a big medical college in Pondicherry where students learn to become doctors.



Auroville



Harvesting in Pondicherry

Words to Remember

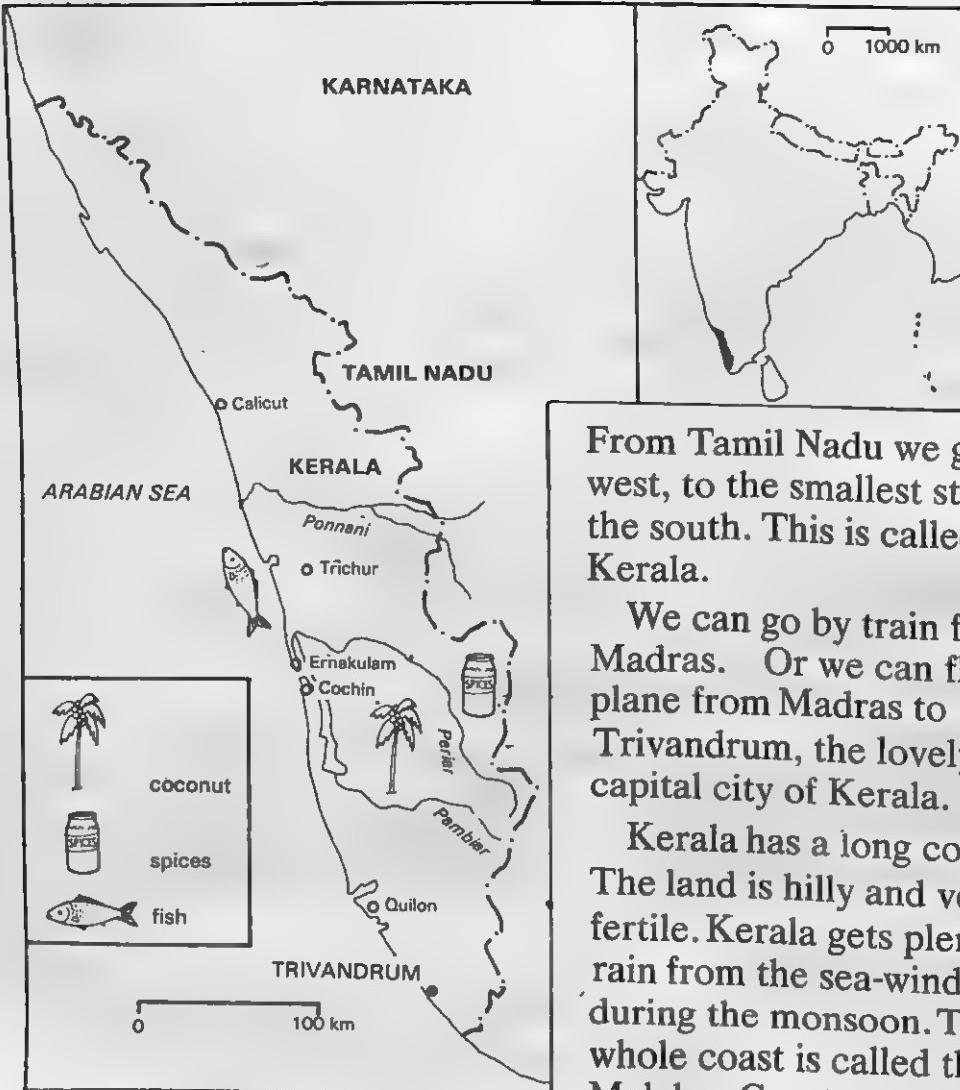
French	:	the language spoken by the people of France
ashram	:	a quiet place where people live and work together

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The capital of Pondicherry union territory is _____ town.
- (b) For many years, Pondicherry was ruled by the _____.
- (c) Many of the villagers on the coast are _____.
- (d) The people speak _____ and _____.
- (e) The ashram has today become a town called _____.
- (f) The crops grown here are _____, _____ and _____.

19. Kerala



From Tamil Nadu we go west, to the smallest state in the south. This is called Kerala.

We can go by train from Madras. Or we can fly by plane from Madras to Trivandrum, the lovely capital city of Kerala.

Kerala has a long coastline. The land is hilly and very fertile. Kerala gets plenty of rain from the sea-winds during the monsoon. This whole coast is called the Malabar Coast.

Many rivers flow from east to west into the Arabian sea. They are the Ponnani, Periyar and Pambiyar. Can you find them on the map?

Many areas in Kerala are low lands. These get filled by sea-water. Such lakes are called *backwaters*. Villages can be found all along the water banks (or sides). There is a lot of fish in these backwaters. Because there are many such lakes and rivers, people go from place to place by boat!



Coconut palms in Kerala



The whole of Kerala is green and fertile. Everywhere, we can see tall coconut trees. *Kera* means coconut. So *Kerala* means the 'house of coconuts'. The coconut tree is a very useful tree here. Every part of the tree is used. Even the coconut *shell* and dry covering are used to make many nice things. This coconut fibre (covering) has become a big industry called *coir*.

The most important industry in Kerala is the coir industry. The coconut shell is soaked in salty water, then dried in the sun. This is then made into thin threads and ropes. These are made into useful things like carpets, rugs, bags, mats and even dolls! These things are sent to towns all over India. Today, many other towns outside India buy things made of coir.

Most of the industries we find in Kerala are connected to what is grown in the state. Soaps and shampoos for example, are made out of coconut oil.

Kerala has always grown most of India's *spices*. These are used for cooking, all over the world. Pepper, cardamom, cloves, nutmeg and other spices are grown in Kerala.

In the hilly places, big plantations (or farms) of tea, coffee and rubber are found.



Fruits like bananas, *jackfruits*, mangoes and pineapples are grown here.

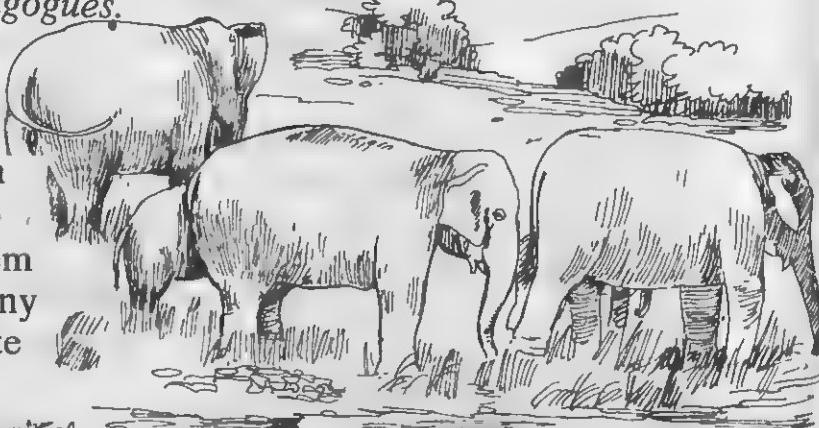
Ernakulam and Cochin are *twin towns*, near the coast. Many industries like soap, oil and ship-building can be found here. Cochin is an important sea-port.

Tyres, fertilisers, medicines and paper are also made in the towns of Kerala. Calicut, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon are important towns. They are all connected to each other by roads and railway.

Places to see: In Trivandrum, there is the big Padmanabhaswamy Temple, and a good zoo and art gallery. Nearby, Kovalam has a lovely beach. This has become a holiday spot for visitors from outside India too!

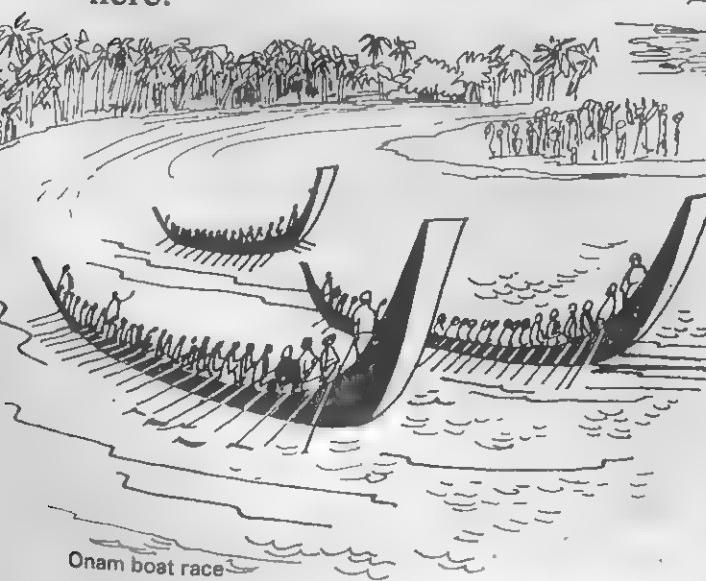
Periyar or Thekkady is a big *wild-life sanctuary*. In Cochin, there are *Jewish temples* or *synagogues*.

The people of Kerala speak Malayalam. They usually wear white *dhotis* and saris. There are both Hindus and Christians in Kerala. Almost all of them have gone to school. Many villagers can read and write here.



Periyar wild-life sanctuary

Onam is a big festival in Kerala. Boat races are held on the rivers. Many men sit together in a long boat and row together, keeping time. *Vishu* or the Malayalee new year is also celebrated. The women make lovely designs (or *rangoli*) with flowers in front of their houses, during this time.



Onam boat race

The famous dances of Kerala are *Kathakali* and *Mohini attam*. Dancers wear colourful masks, made of paper and paste. They act out stories as they dance.

The hand-made items in Kerala are very beautiful. Cloth, brass lamps, mats and coir things are sold in shops in the big towns. Wooden elephants, statues, paintings, baskets, dolls and jewellery are famous.



Kathakali

Words to Remember

backwaters	: low lakes made by sea-water, collecting in low lying lands
coconut shell	: the hard covering around the coconut
coir industry	: the industry where things are made of coconut fibre or thread
jackfruit	: This is a big thorny hard fruit. When it is cut, there are small, soft yellow slices inside. This tastes very sweet.
twin-towns	: Two towns that are just next to each other. Can you remember another pair of twin-towns in Andhra Pradesh?
wild-life sanctuary	: an animal park
rangoli	: In most Hindu houses, at the entrance, a design is made every morning, on the ground. This is a sign of welcome.

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) _____ is the capital of Kerala. The Padmanabhaswamy _____ here is very famous.

- (b) The most important tree grown here is the _____.
The industry where things are made from this tree is called _____.
(c) Big boat races are held, during the _____ festival.
(d) In the hilly areas, there are plantations of _____, _____ and _____.
(e) The fruits grown in Kerala are _____, _____ and _____.

2. Match column A and column B:

A	B
(a) Periyar	a lovely beach spot
(b) Cochin	useful things are made from this
(c) Kovalam	a big temple
(d) Kathakali	a wild-animal park
(e) Trivandrum	a big sea-port
(f) coir	a famous dance of Kerala

3. Map Work

Ask your teacher to draw an outline map of Kerala on a big sheet of paper, or on the blackboard. You can help her mark all these things:

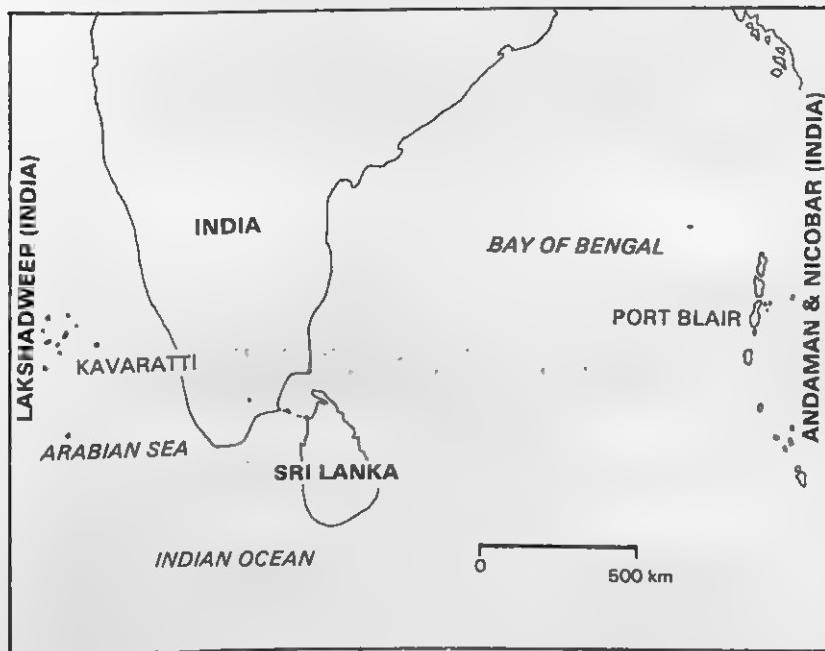
- (a) the Arabian sea. Colour this part blue.
(b) Mark the important towns, and ports:
Trivandrum, Cochin, Calicut, Quilon and Alleppey
(c) Mark the river routes and colour this part blue.
(d) Mark the hilly areas between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Colour this part brown.

4. Make your own little album of Kerala

Collect pictures under different headings and paste them in groups.

- (a) crops grown : coconut, tea, rubber
(b) fruits : bananas, pineapples, mangoes and jackfruit
(c) spices : pepper, cardamom, nutmeg and cloves
(d) handicrafts : wooden elephants, brass-lamps and gold jewellery
(e) industries : tyres, soaps, things made of coir, paper and fertilisers
(f) tourist places : beaches, wild animals, temples and shops
(g) dance : Kathakali masks or pictures of the dancers

20. Union Territories of India



With Kerala, we come to the end of our trip around the states of India.

There are some small areas inside India and far away in the sea, that are part of our country. These are called union territories. We have already learnt about some of them. Do you remember Goa

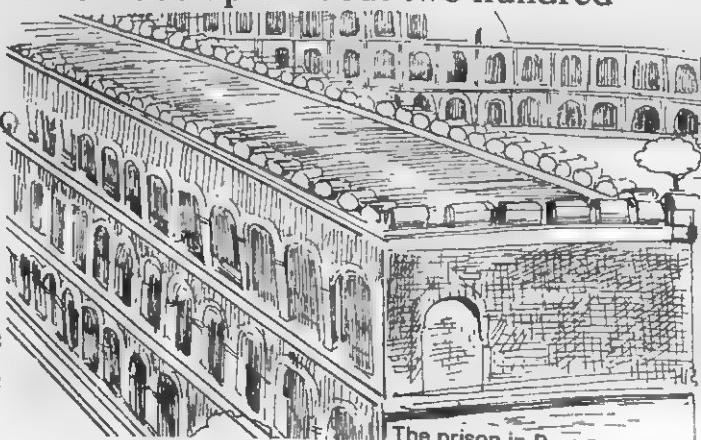
and Pondicherry? Now, we will quickly learn a little about the other union territories too.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

These are a group of small islands, far out in the Bay of Bengal. As you know, an island is a piece of land with water on all sides. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are made up of about two hundred islands altogether.

Port Blair is the capital town. It has a fine *harbour*. We can go to Port Blair by ship or by plane.

Many years ago, when the English ruled India, they sent prisoners here as punishment. Even today, a big building where these prisoners were kept can be seen.



The prison in Port Blair

The islands are hilly and very pretty. The slopes are covered with forests of teak trees. The crops grown are rubber, coconut, coffee, rice and tobacco. The land is very much like Kerala. Here too cashewnuts, mangoes, pineapples and bananas are grown.

The people are farmers and fishermen. Match-sticks, furniture and coir are small industries.

Lakshadweep Islands

These are another group of islands in the Arabian sea. We can go there by boat from Cochin in Kerala. The biggest island of the group is called Minicoy. The capital of Lakshadweep union territory is Kavaratti.

The people farm and fish. They grow coconuts, jackfruit, limes and bananas.

Most of the people are Muslims. Id is celebrated as a big festival.

Words to Remember

harbour	:	sea port, where ships stop
prisoners	:	people who are kept in a prison as punishment for doing something wrong
slopes	:	the sides of a hill

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) The capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands is _____.
- (b) The crops grown here are _____ and _____.
- (c) During English rule, _____ were sent to the Andaman and Nicobar islands as punishment.
- (d) The capital of Lakshadweep is _____. The biggest _____ here is called Minicoy.
- (e) Fruits like _____ and _____ are grown in Lakshadweep.

21. Going from Place to Place

How We Share

We have seen how different crops and products are made in the different states of India. All the things we need are sent to markets all over India.

Let us follow Dilip and Sudha to the market. Here is a list of things they buy: rice, dal, fruits (apples and oranges), notebooks, soap and shampoo, butter and bread, towels and handkerchiefs.

Can you tell where each thing comes from? Some could be from their own state. But certain special things come from other places. The apples come from Kashmir. The oranges come from Nagpur. The butter comes from Gujarat. The soap comes from Bombay or Ernakulam.

How did these things get to the market where Sudha and Dilip bought them? They were *transported* there. That is, they were carried or moved to this place.

We have many ways of transporting goods within the country. The important means of transportation are roads, rail, air and water.



Road transport by lorry



At the market

Roads: Many fine roads or highways connect important places within India. Cars, buses, lorries and trucks move things and people. You too must have travelled by a car or a bus on the roads in your city!

Rail: The Indian railways are the largest in Asia. Trains carry people and things all over India. When you go on a holiday, or visit your relatives in another city, you probably travel by train.

All the big cities of India are connected by railway lines. There is a railway station in your town, where you can buy a ticket and get on a train.

Trains also carry goods like iron-ore, coal, cement, and many other important materials. These are used by industries in different places. Trains travel faster than buses or cars.

Air: This is used by people who want to travel very fast and save time.

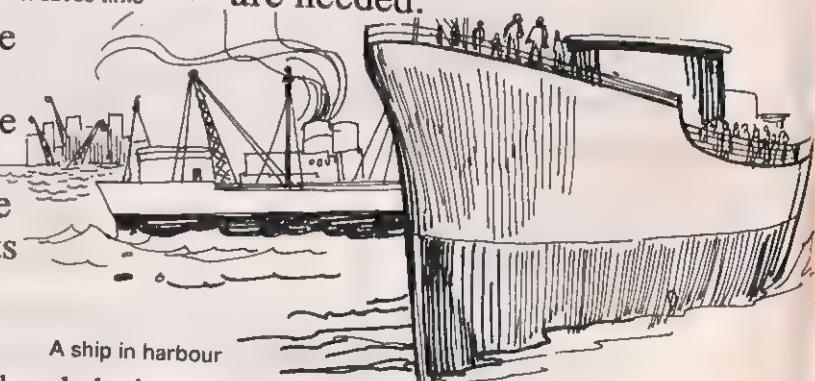
We have many large planes that can take people and plenty of luggage.

When people go from one country to another they often fly by plane.



Air travel saves time

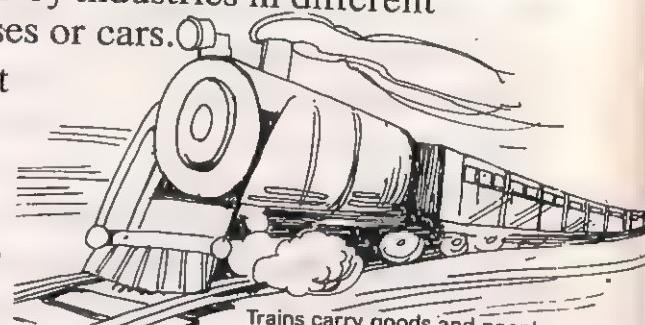
Waterways: Wherever there are rivers and large lakes, boats and ships carry people and goods from place to place. Ships sail over large seas and oceans. India gets many things from other countries by ship.



A ship in harbour

These ships come and unload their goods at harbours and ports. You have already read about many ports of India. Can you remember some of them?

In villages and towns we see many auto-rickshaws, carts and cycles. These carry people from place to place.



Trains carry goods and people

Helicopters are smaller than planes, and they can fly low. They can land in small areas. This is useful in times of *flood* or *earthquakes*. Helicopters can help people at these times. They can carry food for the people and drop them where they are needed.

Communication: We have already read about moving people and goods. By *communication*, we mean sending ideas and messages from one place or person to another. When men wanted to tell each other something, they learnt to talk or show signs. Later, when people made languages, they wrote to each other. In far-away places there is no postal system to deliver letters. People here still send messages through trained animals and birds!

In our towns and cities we can send messages in many ways. We can write letters and post them. These letters are collected from the post box by the postman.

Later they are sent by train or air to different places. The post office in the place the letter goes to passes it on to the postman. The postman takes the letters to the houses or offices they have to reach.



When messages have to be sent even faster, they are sent by *telegram*. When people want to talk to each other at once, they can *telephone*!

There are other ways of communication that are used to reach many people at once. They are newspapers, radio and television. Through these, *news* of what goes on in our land and the rest of the world, is told to the people.

Words to Remember

transported	:	moved from place to place
flood	:	When a river has too much water, it spills over. Then whole villages and towns get filled with water.
communication	:	sending an idea or a message from one place to another
goods	:	useful things
post box	:	a red box where letters are posted

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) In remote places, people send messages through _____ and _____.
- (b) Letters are collected from the _____ by the postman.
- (c) To send a message faster, the _____ and _____ are used.
- (d) When many people have to be reached at once, the _____ and _____ are used.

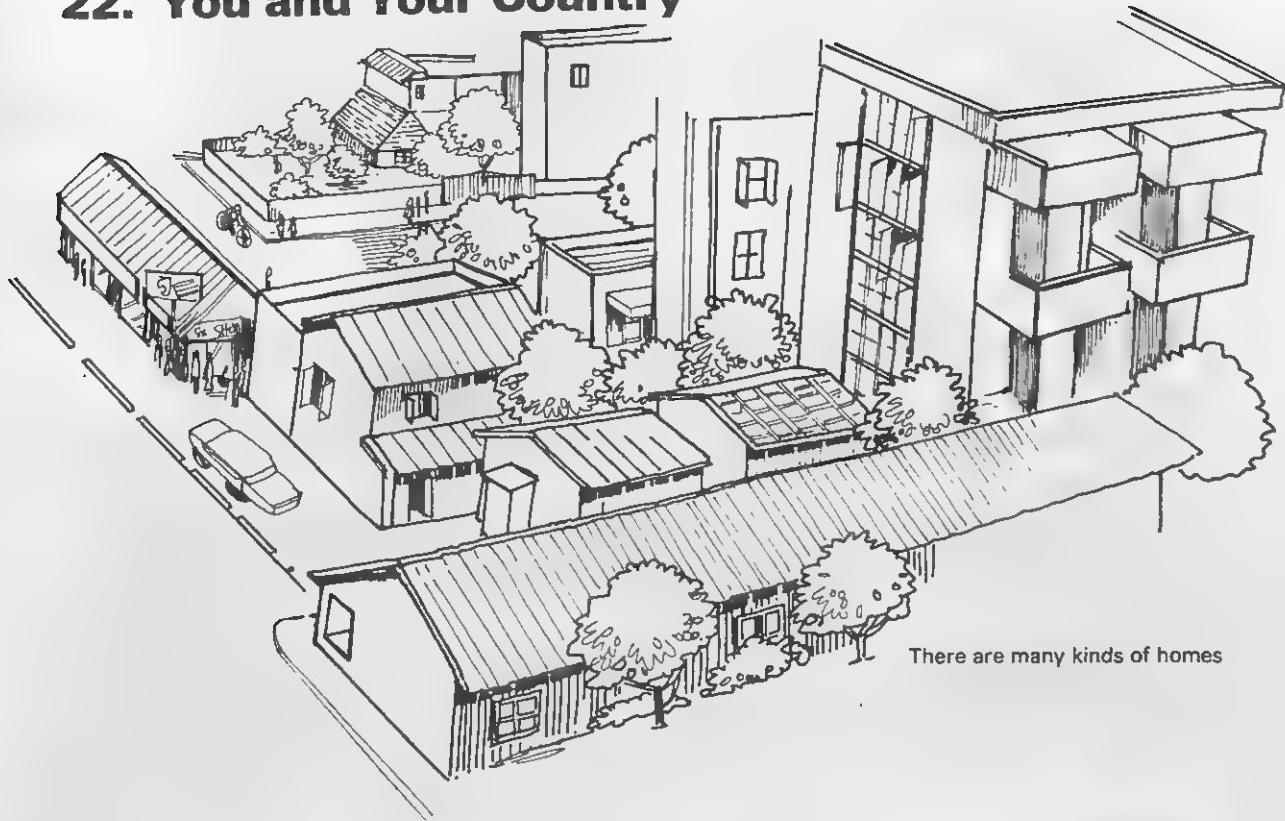
2. Choose the correct answers :

- (a) Trains carry _____ and _____.
(i) animals and birds (ii) people and things (iii) paper and pencil
- (b) People travel by planes to save _____.
(i) money (ii) place (iii) time
- (c) Ships unload their _____ at harbours.
(i) cargo (ii) bundles (iii) boxes

3. Describe in your own words:

- (a) You are going on a holiday to visit your grandparents. Talk about your train journey.
- (b) You have finished your homework in the evening and you switch on the radio. Describe what you hear.

22. You and Your Country



There are many kinds of homes

Your family: You live in your house with your father, mother, brother and sister. This group is called a *family*. The house is on a road, which has a name. The area or place where the road is also has a name.

You can tell people where you live by telling them these names. These names make up your *address*.

This girl is called Sudha. This is how she writes her address:

name : Sudha Sharma

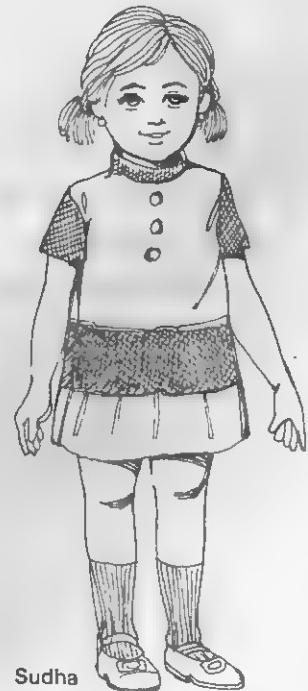
house number and

name of road : 15, Mahatma Gandhi Road,

area : Fort,

city and pin code

number : Bombay 400 001.



Sudha

Now write *your* address down.

your name : _____

house number and

name of street : _____

name of area : _____

city or town with

pin code : _____

A letter with this address on it will surely reach you. You know that there are many areas in your city. Can you name three of them?

You also know that there are many towns in your state. Can you name two?

Our country is divided into many *states*. Which state do you live in? Can you name five other states in India? _____

To help the government in each state to look after the people, these states are divided into smaller parts. These are called *districts*. Each district has many small *towns* and *villages* in it.

When we say our government must look after us, do you know what that means? It means that every person living in our country needs some things. These *must* be given to them. Our governments must help us to get these comforts. These needs are :

1. clean water to drink and food to eat
2. houses to live in
3. hospitals and doctors to look after us when we fall ill
4. schools and colleges for us to study in
5. good policemen to help us live in peace
6. good roads and parks in our towns.





In the villages, the *gram panchayat* acts like a government. This is a group of people chosen from among the villagers. They see that their village gets these important comforts. Good roads, wells, schools and hospitals are built by the panchayat. The head of the panchayat is called the *sarpanch*.

When two people fight, they ask the panchayat to tell them who is right. There are also village workers who help villagers to learn reading and writing.

In the big towns and cities, we have the *municipal corporation* to do the work of a panchayat. These are bigger groups of people doing the same kind of work.



Fair price shops: These are shops where important food and clothing are sold at a *cheaper price*. These shops sell sugar, rice, kerosene and oil at prices set by the government. These are also called *ration shops*.

Co-operative societies: You have already learnt about milk co-operatives. When a group of people work together and share the money they get, they have formed a co-operative. There are co-operatives for milk, cloth and many other things too.



Banks: We also have many *banks* or places where people can keep their money safely. If money is kept in the house, it may be stolen. That is why people take it to an office called a bank. Here the banker keeps the money safely and gives it whenever we need it.

The bank also gives money to others who need it. Then, later, these people who have taken money from the bank, return it. This giving of money is called *lending*.

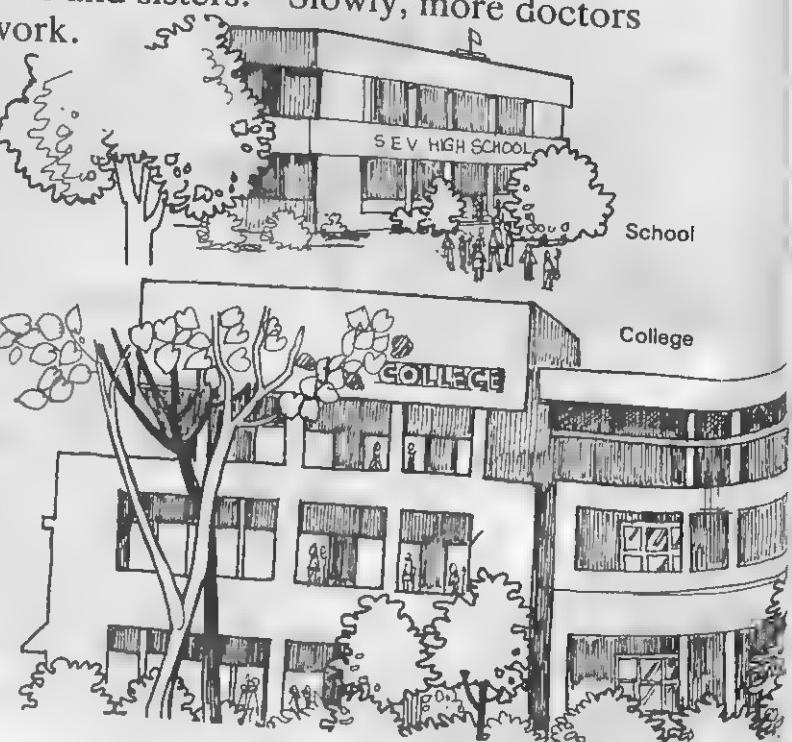
Health: Wise men have said that "health is wealth". This means that if we are healthy, it is easier to be happy!



To keep healthy, we must eat clean food. We must keep ourselves clean. In the cities and towns, there are many doctors and hospitals to take care of us. But in the villages, we need more of these to help our poor brothers and sisters. Slowly, more doctors are going to the villages to work.

Schools and colleges: We come to school to learn things, to make friends and to work and play together. We also learn to share and have fun. As we go to the bigger classes, we will learn many more things.

By studying well, we can become doctors, engineers, teachers or many other things! But all these people have to be *trained* to become what they are!



Our *education* or studies

will help us to become good Indians. We will be able to serve others better and build a great country when we grow up.

Words to Remember

address	: An address tells us where a person lives.
pin code	: a number that is given to every area in a city. This number helps the postman to find our houses more easily.
districts	: smaller parts of a state
cheaper price	: for less money
lending money	: to give someone money for a short time
wealth	: richness
education	: studies

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

 - (a) A letter that has your _____ on it will come to you by post.
(name, address, picture)
 - (b) All states are divided into smaller parts called _____.
(towns, areas, districts)
 - (c) Every person in the country needs _____ and
_____.
(cars and gardens, clean water and food, comb and brush)
 - (d) In the villages, the head of the panchayat is called a _____.
(leader, father, sarpanch)

- 2. Match column A and column B.**

A	B
(a) fair price shops	where money is kept safely
(b) banks	looks after big towns
(c) co-operative society	where sugar and rice are sold cheaply
(d) hospitals	where people work together and share the money they get
(e) education	where sick people are looked after
(f) corporation	studies

- ### 3. Find out:

- (a) Is there any co-operative society in your town? What does it do?
 - (b) Make a visit with your teacher to a fair price shop. Describe the shop.
 - (c) Visit a corporation park or playground. What are the things you see there?

23. Great Indians – I

Our country is very old. This means that we have had many kings and rulers even hundreds and hundreds of years ago.

Many of the men and women in the past have served India in several ways. Some have been kings or queens. Others have been wise and kind. Some have been great fighters. They have died for their country.

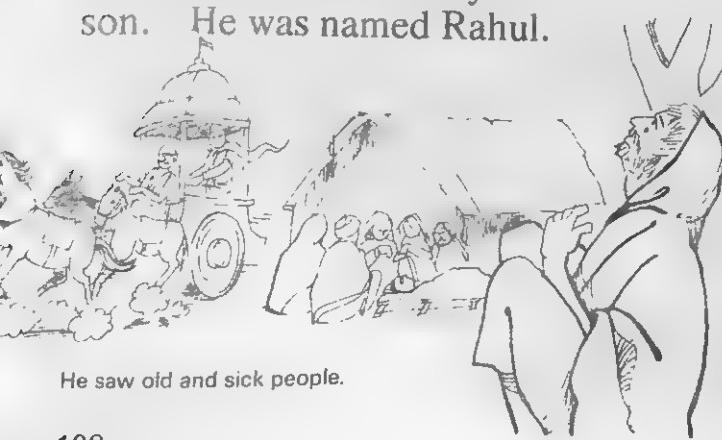
Religious leaders of India

As you know, India is the home of many different religions. We have Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains living together here. Some of these religions were started by great saints or holy men. Let us find out who some of them were.

Gautama Buddha

About two thousand years ago, there was a kingdom called Kapilavastu. Lumbini was a small place in this land. The king of Lumbini had a son. His name was Siddhartha.

Even as a boy, Siddhartha was clever, brave and very kind. He lived in a lovely palace and had wonderful things. But he did not like to see anyone sad or hungry. As he grew older, he married a beautiful princess called Yashodara. Soon, they had a son. He was named Rahul.



Once, when Prince Siddhartha was riding around the kingdom, he saw some old and sick people. He also saw a dead person being taken to be buried. All this made him very sad.

He felt there was too much of sadness and suffering in this world. He wanted to know why this should be so. He made up his mind to find the answer.

He quietly left his palace one night. He rode away on his horse. He spent many months in the mountains and forests. He met many holy, wise men. He asked them many questions. But he still could not find the answer.

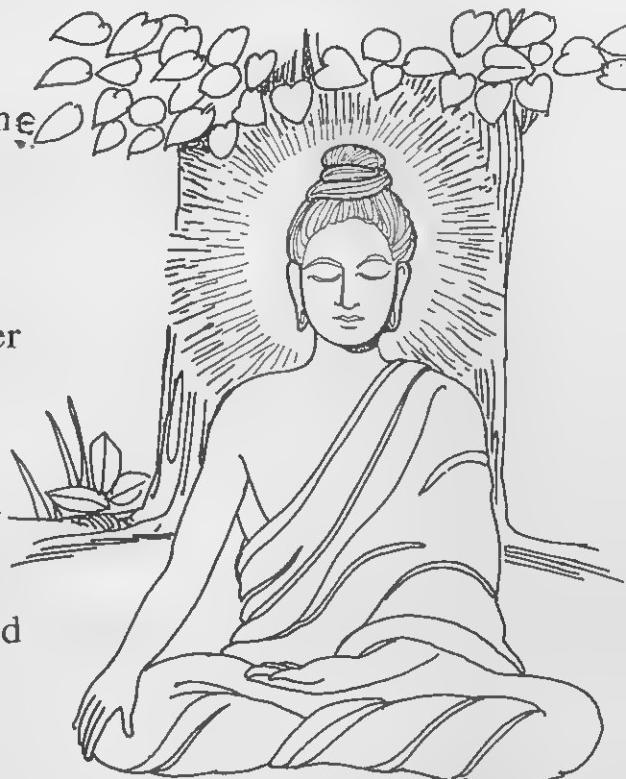
Then one day, he was sitting under a pipal tree. He had been thinking only of god. Suddenly, he felt he knew the answer. God seemed to have shown him a way. Siddhartha felt that if men and women learnt to love all living things, they would be happy! When people are selfish and greedy, they suffer. Even when there is enough, they always want more and more!

When Siddhartha learnt this truth he came to be called the *Buddha*, meaning the wise man.

Buddha went from place to place teaching what he knew to many people. He made up eight simple rules to help people understand. He taught them to be patient and kind, and to always speak the truth. This eight-fold way is called *ashtamarg*.

Many people listened to the Buddha. They became his students and followers. Even his son and wife became his followers. His followers are called Buddhists. Buddha died when he was 80 years old.

Bodh Gaya, where he prayed and found his answers, is a holy place for Buddhists.



Suddenly, he knew the answer.



His followers are called Buddhists.

Buddha's teachings have spread to many countries outside India. There are many Buddhist temples and stupas in Sri Lanka, China, Burma and Malaysia.

Mahavira

Years ago, near Patna, there was the kingdom of Vaishali. The king here had a son. He was called Vardhaman.

Prince Vardhaman was very clever and brave. But soon he was bored with being a prince. He wanted to leave his palace and its comforts. He wanted to become a *sanyasi* or a holy man.

At the age of 30, Vardhaman left home and became a *sanyasi*. He lived with other holy men. He talked with them. He learnt many things from them. But he was not happy. He decided to do hard *penance*. Penance means praying very deeply, sometimes without even food or sleep.

Vardhaman sat for many months with eyes closed, thinking of god. He did not eat or drink much. After twelve years of hardship, he knew the truth. He became very wise. He was called *Jina* or *Vijeta*. This means 'winner', as he had won the answer in the end. He was also called Mahavira, because of his great penance.

Mahavira taught the people *ahimsa*. This means that we should never hurt a living thing, even animals, birds and insects. He taught his followers to speak the truth and live in a simple way.

His followers are called Jains. There are many beautiful Jain temples in India today. Do you remember reading about them?



Vardhaman left home and became a sanyasi.



Vardhaman left home and became a sanyasi.



Mahavira taught the people 'ahimsa'.

Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak was born five hundred years ago in a village near Lahore, which is now in Pakistan.



Nanak stayed away from school.

They wanted their son to study well and get a good job. They thought that if Nanak was married, he would change. But even after getting married, Nanak was the same.

He was given a job as a shopkeeper in another village. Whatever money he earned, Nanak would give it away to the poor people! He liked to spend his free time singing songs about god. Nanak loved Hindus and Muslims equally. They too respected him.

Soon, Nanak decided to become a messenger of god. He wanted to travel to different places, teaching people to love each other. He took with him a Hindu friend and a Muslim friend. Together they wandered from place to place. They sang songs and taught Hindus and Muslims to love one another.



Nanak became a messenger of God.

When Nanak was a small boy, he did not like to study. He liked to spend time with holy men. He spent many hours with them. He learnt about Hindu and Muslim teachings.

When Nanak stayed away from school, his father and mother became very sad.



A Sikh temple

Many people became Nanak's followers. They called him *Guru* Nanak as he was their teacher. The followers were called *Sikhs*. Guru Nanak taught them that all men are equal in the eyes of god.



The Guru Granth Sahib

After Guru Nanak died, many of his wise followers became gurus, one after another. All their teachings are written in a book called the *Guru Granth Sahib*. This is the holy book of the Sikhs. The Golden Temple at Amritsar is their holy place. Do you remember which state the temple is in?

Words to Remember

kingdom	:	land ruled by a king
patient	:	to be calm, and not become angry
prince	:	son of a king
<i>sanyasi</i>	:	holy man or <i>sadhu</i>
to do penance	:	to pray very deeply
<i>ahimsa</i>	:	to never hurt or harm anyone
<i>guru</i>	:	teacher
Sikhs	:	followers of Guru Nanak

Exercises

1. Answer these questions in one or two lines.
 - (a) What made Prince Siddhartha sad?
 - (b) When did he get the name Buddha?
 - (c) What are the followers of Buddha called?
 - (d) Who was Mahavira?
 - (e) How did he do severe penance?
 - (f) What did he teach the people?
 - (g) Where was Guru Nanak born?
 - (h) What did Nanak do when he got a job as a shopkeeper?
 - (i) What are his followers called?
 - (j) Why was he called *Guru* Nanak?
 - (k) What is the name of the book in which his teachings are written?
2. Find out the names of a holy place of the Jains, the Buddhists and the Sikhs. Where are they? What can you see there?

24. Great Indians - II

In this chapter we shall learn about great kings and queens of India.

Ashoka

Over two thousand years ago, India was divided into many small kingdoms. Each king fought with another. There was no peace in the land. There was no strong king to rule over all these kingdoms.

Then a brave young king and great warrior was born. He was *Chandragupta Maurya*. He won over many kingdoms and became emperor. He ruled over a large part of India. His grandson was called *Ashoka*.



Ashoka and his pillar

When Ashoka grew up, he became the emperor of his grandfather's kingdom. He wanted to make his kingdom bigger. He was already ruling over most of north India. But he also wanted the kingdom of Kalinga.

A great battle was fought. Thousands of men on both sides were killed. Ashoka saw that many people had died. He saw the sufferings of the wounded and he was deeply moved. He decided he would not be the cause of any more killing.

Ashoka spent the rest of his life looking after his people. He became a wise and kind king.

He built good roads and rest houses for travellers. He built hospitals not only for men, but for animals also. He spread the message of peace and truth all over his kingdom.

During this time, he became a Buddhist. He carved fourteen of his thoughts on rocks and pillars at different places. Ashoka's pillar and the Sanchi Stupa can still be seen today.

He sent his message of peace to many distant countries. His

brothers and sisters travelled to these lands and spread his teachings. Ashoka ruled till the age of 81.

We still remember this great king and honour him. The wheel on our national flag and the lions that appear on our coins, stamps and government buildings are taken from Ashoka's pillar

Tippu Sultan

We will now learn about a king who lived very much later than Ashoka. This king was Tippu Sultan. He ruled the southern state of Mysore (now Karnataka).

Tippu's father was Hyder Ali, a brave Muslim soldier. When Tippu was a boy, his father became the sultan of Mysore.

At that time, many enemies surrounded Mysore. Hyder Ali fought many wars to keep out these enemies. Sometimes the French would help him against the English.

Tippu was trained in fighting as well as in many languages. Young Tippu used to fight along with his father. He learnt many things about being a king.

In the year 1782, while fighting against the English, Hyder Ali died. This made the English very happy. But they soon learnt what a brave young man Tippu was.



Hyder Ali

Even when the French no longer helped him, Tippu fought fearlessly. Often he would make peace with the English, who were unable to defeat him.

During this *interval* between wars, Tippu turned his attention to his kingdom. He ruled wisely.

He made new laws for the people. He helped the poor farmers. He punished money-lenders who used to pretend to help the poor.



Tippu Sultan

Tippu loved his land. He dreamt of *uniting* the whole of India. For this, he realised that *foreigners* like the English and the French must be driven out.

He made his kingdom larger by winning over Travancore in Kerala. But each time the English would help these defeated kings. They would ask the other rulers in India to fight against brave Tippu. When Tippu had to fight all these enemies, he did not receive any help from the French.

Finally, in the year 1790, the Nizam, the Marathas and the English attacked Mysore at the same time.

Tippu was *forced* to make peace and give up half of his kingdom. But he still did not lose hope. He sent many messages to the French to help him.

The French did not help him. Tippu Sultan fought bravely till the end. At last, during a fight, he was killed in his fort at Srirangapatna.

Tippu was so brave that he is called the *Tiger of Mysore*.



Battle at Srirangapatna

The Rani of Jhansi — Lakshmibai

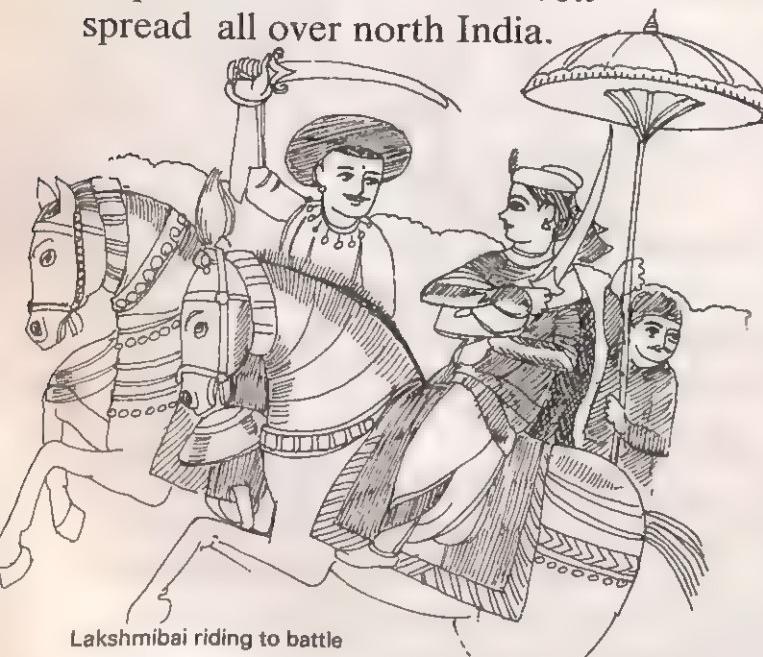
Lakshmibai was born in the year 1835 in Varanasi. Her father worked in the court of the Maratha ruler Peshwa Baji Rao II.

When the wife of the young king of Jhansi died, his priest searched for a new queen. He saw Lakshmibai in the Maratha ruler's court. He thought she would make a fine queen for Jhansi.

So 8-year-old Lakshmibai and the 29-year-old King of Jhansi were married. Ten years later, the king of Jhansi became very ill. As he was dying, he chose a boy who would become king after him. The boy was called Damodar Rao.

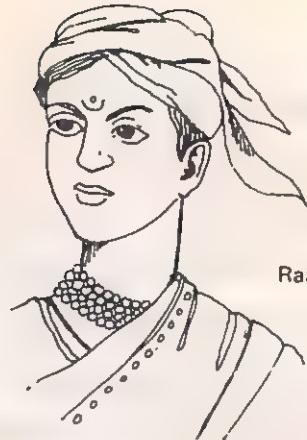
At that time, the English who had *captured* most of India had made a rule. If a king died without a son who would become the next king, that kingdom would belong to the English. The English did not want Damodar to become king. They sent a messenger to Rani Lakshmibai to say that they would take over the rule of Jhansi.

For three years the Rani waited and planned. In May 1857, the Indian soldiers in the English army fought with their British leaders. They were very unhappy with the cruel way that the English were treating them. They defeated their English officers in Meerut. They marched to Delhi and chose the old Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah as emperor of India. This *revolt* spread all over north India.



Lakshmibai riding to battle

They rode through the night, chased by the English. The Rani's brave soldiers died trying to protect her. The Rani escaped to join a rebel leader, Tantia Tope. Together they captured the fort at Gwalior. The English rushed there. They were met by Rani Lakshmibai and a small group of soldiers on the way. All of them were dressed in blue uniforms. Close to the Rani, rode her close friend, Mandarbai.



Rani Lakshmibai

In June, the soldiers at Jhansi rose in revolt and captured the fort. They killed the English officers. In return, the English attacked their fort next year.

The Rani herself fought bravely to defend her fort. Many women fought in this war. They repaired the broken walls even as the enemy bullets were aimed at them. Finally, the English captured the fort and killed many people cruelly. Rani Lakshmibai, Damodar and a few soldiers escaped.



Tantia Tope

The Rani had been fighting for ten hours without stop. Chased by the English, she made her horse ready to jump over a narrow *stream*. Just then, she heard Mandarbai cry out. She had been killed. The Rani quickly killed with her sword the English soldier who had killed Mandarbai. As she turned to jump the stream, another English soldier struck her on her head.

When her horse jumped across the stream and landed on the other side, her soldiers were waiting for her. The Rani was hurt badly. As she lay dying on a haystack she whispered to her men, "don't let the English touch my body." The men set fire to the haystack after she died. The English only found her ashes.

So ended the *heroic* life of a great fighter queen of India.

Words to Remember

wounded	:	hurt
battle	:	fight
sultan	:	a Muslim king
emperor	:	a king of kings
interval	:	a gap or stop in the middle of something
uniting	:	becoming one
foreigners	:	people who came from outside India
forced	:	had to do something
captured	:	caught
revolt	:	a group of people protesting against their rulers
stream	:	small river
heroic	:	brave, like a hero.

Exercises

Answer these questions in one or two lines.

- (a) When Ashoka saw the dead people after the battle of Kalinga, what did he feel?
- (b) What were the good things that Ashoka did for the people of his kingdom?
- (c) Who was Tippu Sultan? Which kingdom did he rule?
- (d) Who were the enemies of Tippu Sultan?
- (e) What improvements did Tippu make in his kingdom?
- (f) How did Lakshmibai become Queen of Jhansi?
- (g) How did the Rani die?

25. Freedom Fighters

Mahatma Gandhi — The Father of the Nation

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2nd, 1869, in a town called Porbandar in Gujarat. His father worked in a government office. His mother was a very religious Hindu lady.

Gandhi's family moved to Rajkot and young Gandhi went to school there. He was a quiet child, fond of reading books. He was married at the age of thirteen to a girl called Kasturba.

Even as a child, Gandhi always tried to speak the truth. When he was *in his teens*, his friend persuaded him to taste meat and smoke cigarettes. Gandhi knew that these two things were not allowed in his family.

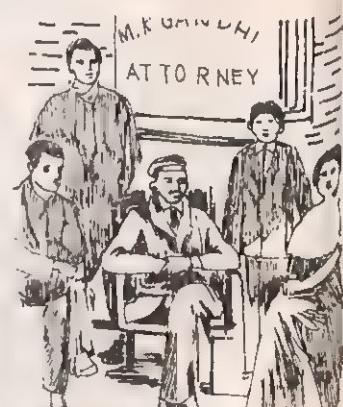
Then he felt very ashamed. He decided to *confess* to his father. He wrote a letter and gave it to his father. When his father read the letter, he was very sad. But still he did not scold him. His father was proud of him because Gandhi had the courage to tell the truth. This taught Gandhi a lesson that he never forgot.

In later life, Gandhi always stood for truth. After completing his college, Gandhi's family sent him to England to study law. They wanted him to become a lawyer.

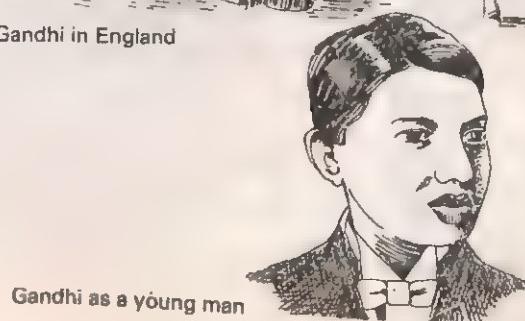
In England, while studying law, Gandhi also read a lot about Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. He returned to India and started his work at Rajkot. Soon he was offered a chance to go to South Africa on work. Gandhi agreed.



Gandhi in England



Gandhi in South Africa



Gandhi as a young man

When he reached South Africa, he saw that Indians were treated very badly by the English there, simply because of their dark skin. Both Africans and Indians were *insulted and bullied* by the white men. For example, no dark man could travel by the first class compartment in a train, even if he had a ticket. Dark-skinned people had to live in a separate part of the town. Their children attended separate schools.

If they *disobeyed* these rules, they were beaten and hurt. All these unfair methods made Gandhi very angry. He wanted to stay on in Durban, South Africa, to fight against these evils. When his work was over, he returned to India to take back his family with him. While he was here, he told the Indians how their brothers and sisters were being treated by Englishmen. When he returned to South Africa he had to face many hardships. But Gandhi stuck on, doing noble work. He returned to India just before the *First World War* (1914).



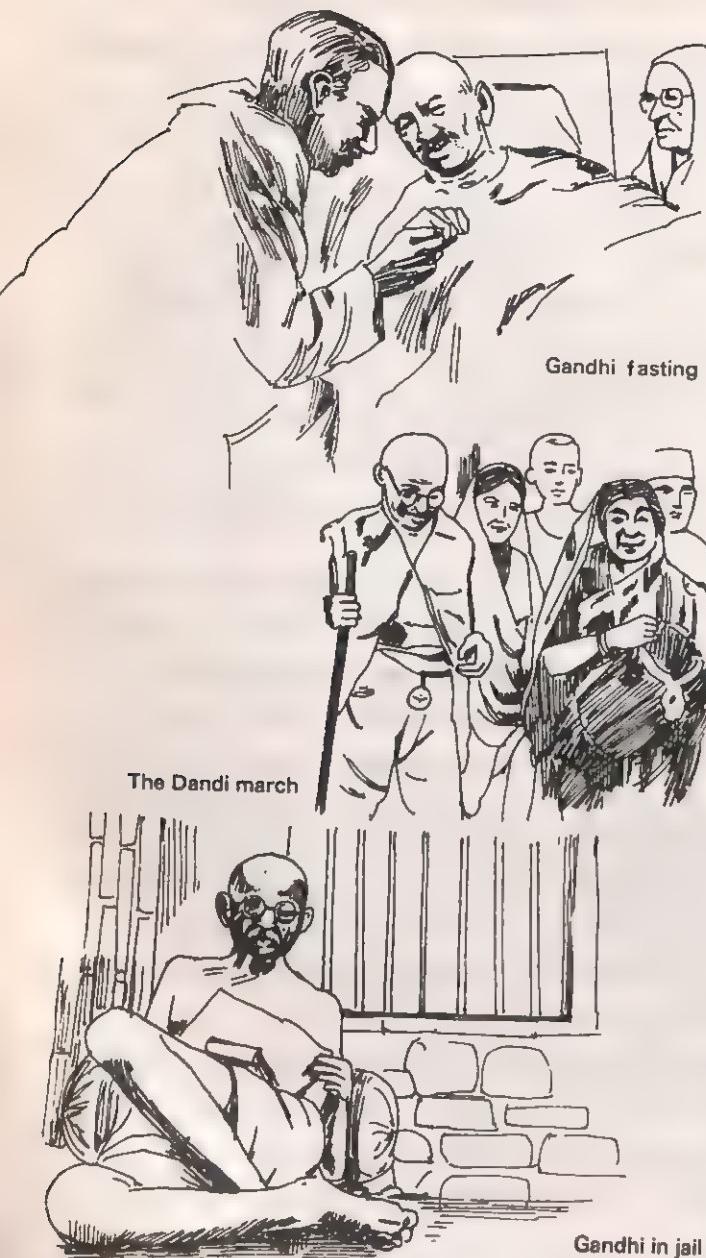
Gandhi started an ashram in Gujarat where he taught the people to *support* themselves. He taught them to spin their own cloth so that they would not buy cloth made in England.

Gandhi saw that upper caste Indians treated people of lower castes badly. Gandhi called these "untouchables" *Harijans*, or 'People of God'. He lived with them, ate with them and accepted them in his ashram. He fought to help them in every way. When we say Gandhi *fought* we only mean fighting with words. Gandhi did not believe in actual fighting. He believed in *ahimsa* or *non-violence*.

In 1919, many Indians began to see that India should be free. They were wondering how to drive out the English. Then Gandhi became their leader.

He started a non co-operative movement. This meant that no Indian would buy anything made by the English. This way Indian money did not go out of the country. When the English put an unfair *tax* on salt, Gandhi with 78 of his followers, went on a *protest*

march to Dandi to make their own salt from the sea. This was to show the English that they would not pay this tax.



Each time Gandhi stood up against the English, more and more people followed him. Many times he was sent to jail. But this never bothered him. Quite often, he would protest by *fasting* (not eating for days). Soon all Indians started following him. He was fondly called *Bapu*.

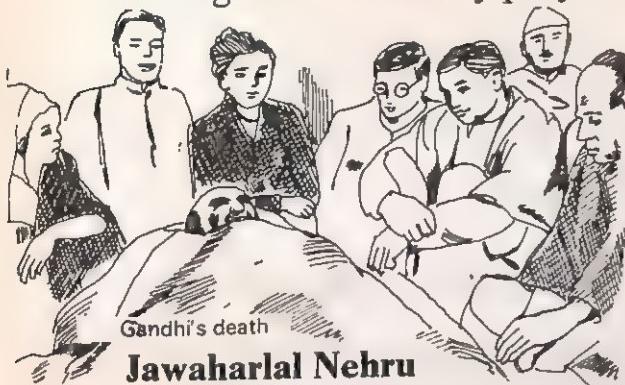
Gandhi believed that Hindus and Muslims could live together in peace. The English were always *encouraging* these two religious groups to fight. They wanted a separate Muslim country (Pakistan).

In 1942, the *Quit India*' movement was started under Gandhi's leadership. The English were asked to *quit* or leave India.

The whole country was united in facing the English. Gandhi was arrested and *jailed*. There he fasted for 3 weeks. He was 73 years old at that time.

At last in August 1947, India became independent, but the country was divided into India and Pakistan. During this time there was fierce fighting between Hindus and Muslims.

Thousands of people were killed. Gandhi tried to stop this senseless killing and held many prayer meetings.



Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14th 1889 in Allahabad. His father was Motilal Nehru who belonged to a well known family.

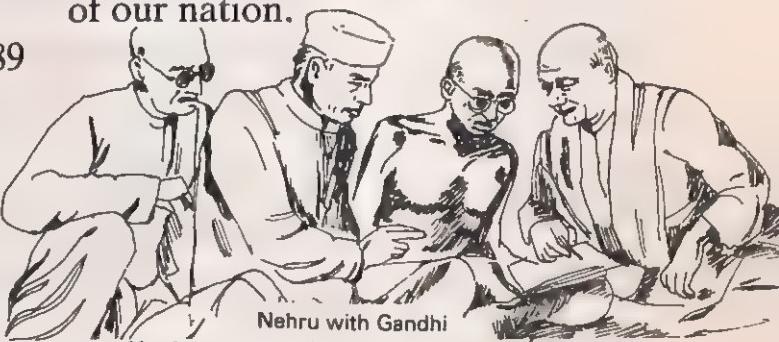
When Jawahar was 15 years old, he was sent to England to study. He did very well there and returned to Allahabad to practise law.

Later, when he met Gandhi, he gave up his law practice and joined the freedom struggle. Throughout the non co-operative and Quit India movements, Nehru was at Gandhi's side. He too spent many months in jail. Yet he never gave up his dream of a free India. When India became free, Jawaharlal Nehru became our first Prime Minister. He guided our country through many events. After serving India for many years, Nehru died in 1964.

Nehru was a good writer. He wrote many fine essays. Nehru was very fond of children. The children of India used to call him 'Chacha Nehru' or Uncle Nehru. Nehru's birthday is

On 30th January, 1948, when he was on his way to a prayer meeting, a man from the crowd called Nathuram Godse suddenly shot Gandhi with a gun.

Thus Gandhi did not live to see India free for long. His life, sacrifice and work are respected by every Indian. We call him the father of our nation.



celebrated as Children's Day in many places.

Words to Remember

in his teens	: between 13 and 19 years of age
confess	: to tell by yourself, or own up to something
Islam	: the religion of the Muslims
insult and bully	: to hurt someone with words and actions
disobeyed	: did not listen
first world war	: In 1914, there was a big war. Many countries joined both sides.
<i>ahimsa</i>	: a belief in not hurting anyone or anything. Non-violence also means the same thing.
to encourage	: to support
to protest	: to disagree and complain
jailed	: sent to jail
sacrifice	: to give up something big for a good reason
to practise law	: to work as a lawyer
prime minister	: the chief minister for the whole of India. This is the most important leader of our country.
essays	: compositions or small pieces of writing, on different subjects.

Exercises

1. Complete the answers.

(a) How did Gandhi confess his mistakes to his father?
Gandhi confessed his mistake by _____.

(b) What did his father do when he read Gandhi's letter?
His father did not _____ but was proud of him because
Gandhi told the _____.

(c) How were the Indians being treated in South Africa?
They were being treated very _____, because of their _____.

(d) What did Gandhi teach the people in his *ashram* in Gujarat?
Gandhi taught the people to _____ themselves. He taught
them to spin their own _____ and not _____ from
the English.

(e) What is the name given by Gandhi to the 'untouchables'? What does
the name mean?

Gandhi called the untouchables _____.
It means _____ of _____.

(f) What is *ahimsa*?

Ahimsa means _____ . It is also called non _____ .

(g) What does the non co-operative movement mean?

The non co-operative movement means that no _____ would buy anything made by the English.

(h) Why did Gandhi go on the Dandi March?

Gandhi went on the march to _____ against the _____ on salt.

(i) What happened when Gandhi was jailed after the Quit India movement was started?

Gandhi _____ for 3 weeks.

(j) What happened on 30th January, when Gandhi was on his way to a prayer meeting?

As Gandhi was going to a prayer meeting, a man called Nathuram _____ Gandhi with a gun.

2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) When Jawahar was 15 years old he was sent to _____ to study.

(b) When Nehru came in contact with Gandhi, he gave up his practice and joined the _____ struggle.

(c) When India became free, _____ became our first Prime Minister.

(d) Nehru was very fond of _____. They used to call him _____.

(e) Nehru's birthday is celebrated as _____ in many places in India.

26. Great Poets of India

During the freedom struggle, many Indians helped the movement in many different ways. There is a saying in English : *The pen is mightier than the sword.* This means that a person can get many things done by writing well.

In India, there were many great poets and writers who helped the freedom struggle. They spread love for our country among the people and made them united.

Two such great poets were Bengal's Rabindranath Tagore and Tamil Nadu's Subramanya Bharati.

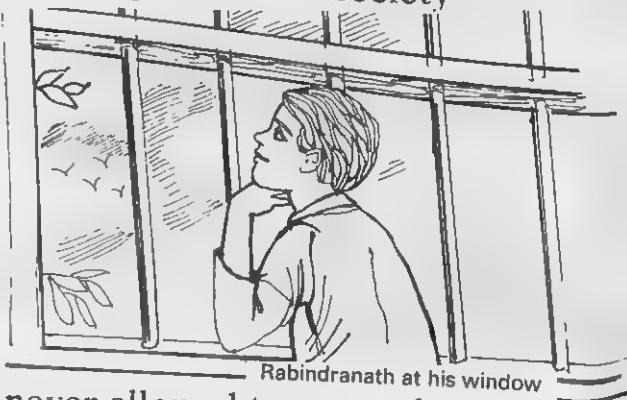
Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was born in Calcutta in 1861. His father was Devendranath Tagore. The Tagores ('takur' in Bengali) were a very rich; talented and well known family in Bengal. Rabindranath's brothers, sisters, uncles and most of the family members were well educated and very artistic people. His father was also a great *social reformer*. He believed that the old and evil practices in society should be changed for the better.

Devendranath Tagore started the '*Brahmo Samaj*'. This group preached that all men are equal and was against the *caste system*.

Rabindranath's mother was always ill. Because of this, all the children of the family were brought up by servants.

As a young boy, Rabindranath was never allowed to go out freely. He would sit in his room and stare longingly out of his window. He loved to watch nature. The sunrise, sunset, the changing colours of the sky and the rain would fill his heart with *delight*. At the age of eight, he started writing poems.



Rabindranath started school at Calcutta but hated lessons. So his father arranged for him to be taught at home. Later he was sent to England to study. But Tagore wanted to return to India. Soon he

made many such trips outside India.



Shantiniketan

Rabindranath was famous even at the age of 19, when he wrote his first play. He later wrote hundreds of plays, essays, poems and songs, all in his *mother-tongue*, Bengali. At that time, many Indians learned and wrote only in English, to please the English rulers. But Tagore was proud of his mother-tongue, Bengali.

During one of his visits to England, Tagore translated his book *Gitanjali* (a book of poems) into English. In London, he showed this to his friends. They were delighted with it. It was *published* in England.

The whole of Europe praised Tagore the poet. The European country of Sweden honoured him by awarding him the *Nobel Prize* for literature. This is a world famous *award*, given to people who do outstanding work in different subjects.

Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to receive this honour. He became very famous. His *Gitanjali* and other books were translated into many languages and sold all over the world.

When Tagore returned to India, he was praised by his people. He took active interest in the freedom struggle. The English wanted to divide Bengal into two states one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims. Tagore joined the movement to stop this. His poems and songs made his countrymen want freedom even more.

In 1917, the English did a shameful and cruel thing. When a huge crowd of Indians had gathered together for a meeting at a place called Jallianwalla Bagh, they shot down hundreds of these people. This killing shocked the country. At this time, Tagore was offered the knighthood (an honour from the King of England). Tagore refused this in *disgust*.

Tagore started a new kind of school at *Shantiniketan*, a quiet ashram near Calcutta. He was against crowding children into small classrooms and making them learn from books all the time.

In Shantiniketan, the students learnt in natural surroundings. Very often, classes would be under the trees. Music, painting, handicrafts and other creative work were also part of school work. Many visitors from India and abroad came and admired this school. A fine university stands there today.

Rabindranath Tagore became ill in 1941. Hearing that he was not well, Gandhi rushed to see him. Tagore never recovered. He died at the age of 80. This grand old man was loved by one and all. and was fondly called '*Gurudev*'.

Tagore's songs and poems still keep him famous. His song, *Jana gana mana* is our country's National Anthem, today.

Subramanya Bharati

Bharati was born in 1882, in a small village called Ettaiyapuram, in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. His father, Chinnaswamy Iyer, worked in the Ettaiyapuram palace.

When Bharati was just 5 years old, his mother died. His father was well read in Tamil, mathematics and science. He brought him up with love and care. He wanted his son to study well and go abroad for higher studies. He dreamt that Bharati would hold a fine job.

But young Bharati did not like to do lessons. He hated mathematics. He loved the Tamil language. He was very good at finding rhyming words and could recite whole groups of rhyming words very easily. Whenever his father asked him to study arithmetic, Bharati would reply in verse. He wrote his first poem



Gurudev

when he was hardly ten years old.

Bharati was also a lover of nature. He would spend hours on the river-bank, admiring the beauty and quiet. Whenever his father went to the palace-court, he would go along with him and watch the *royal poets* and singers there. He admired their talent and wanted to become a Tamil *pulavar* or poet himself. He would freely question them and discuss their writings. They too were delighted with his interest and knowledge. He quickly learnt many things from them.

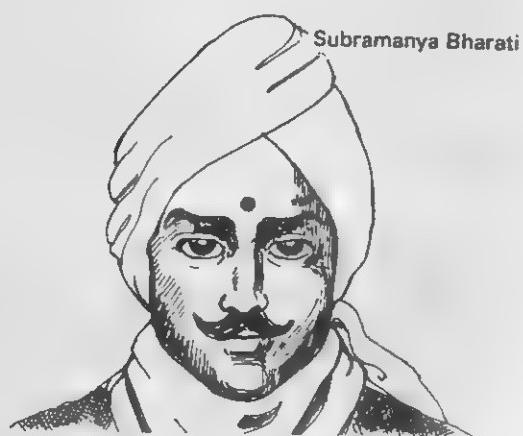
At a young age, Bharati could quickly compose a song on any given subject. If anyone pointed out anything to him and asked him to sing a song on it, he would do so immediately!

Bharati was married at the age of 14 to a young girl called Chellammal. The next year, his father died. Bharati went with his wife to Varanasi, where he stayed with relatives and studied in college.

He returned to Ettaiyapuram and worked in the palace for some time. Then he also worked as a teacher in Madurai. Throughout this time, Bharati continued to write poems and songs. He was filled with love for his motherland and hated English rule.

He came to Madras and worked in a newspaper called *Swadeshamitran*. Here he got a lot of *experience* in running a newspaper. Later, he started his own Tamil paper called *India*. In this, he fearlessly wrote articles and poems against English rule.

His language and powerful ideas made many Indians read his work. The people felt they must unite and rise against their rulers. This made the English government so angry that they did not allow Bharati to print the paper. Bharati then went to Pondicherry which was ruled by the French. There he met many other people like himself, who had joined the freedom struggle. Bharati wrote most of his very popular songs here. These are still



Subramanya Bharati

sung all over Tamil Nadu.

In 1918, Bharati returned to Madras and became the editor of the paper *Swadeshamitran*. In 1921, when he was just 39 years old, Bharati died.

Subramanya Bharati did many great things in his short life. His beautiful songs and verses are still learnt and sung. His 100th birth anniversary was celebrated all over Tamil Nadu in 1982.

Words to Remember

talented	: good at something, for example, painting
social reformer	: someone who wants to change bad, old customs
caste system	: In India, people were divided into four groups called castes. The children belonged to the same caste as their parents. Some castes were supposed to be higher than others. Many great men and women have fought against this unfair system.
delight	: great happiness
published	: printed as a book
award	: prize
disgust	: fed-up or unhappy
district	: a smaller part of a state
abroad	: countries outside India
rhyming words	: words that have the same sound, like bat, hat, cat and rat
recite	: to say something from memory, for example, a poem or a prayer
royal poets	: poets who worked for the king
experience	: something that you learn by practice and not from books

Tagore's *Gitanjali* is still read and enjoyed by people in India and in other countries. Read these lines from the *Gitanjali*. Describe what Tagore says in your own words. Who is the Father he is speaking to?

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free; . . .

Where words come out from the depth of truth; . . .

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening
thought and action —

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

Bharati wrote many kinds of poems. In some he celebrated the greatness of our country and looked forward to a time when India would be free and all Indians would be *equals*.

"Long live the Indian people!
Long live the Indian people!
Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya
this country that belongs to
all thirty crores of Indians
this union without compare!
this country we equally share!"

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) "The pen is mightier than the _____."
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore wrote his first play at the age of _____.
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize for his book, the _____.
- (d) Tagore's writings and songs made the Indian people want _____.
- (e) Tagore started a new kind of school at _____.
- (f) His song, *Jana Gana Mana* is our _____ today.

2. Answer the following questions in one or two lines.

- (a) When Bharati was just 5 years old, he lost someone very close to him.
Who was it?
- (b) When Bharati's father asked him to study arithmetic, what did the boy do?
- (c) Where did Bharati do his schooling and his college studies?
- (d) What was Bharati's own newspaper called? Why was it not allowed to be printed?
- (e) What was celebrated all over Tamil Nadu in 1982?

3. Group Work

- (a) Learn our national anthem and sing it well.
- (b) You too can write a poem. Choose any subject you like. Write four lines about it. All poems do not have to rhyme. Rhyme is the name given to poems that end each line with words sounding the same. For example:

"There was a little girl
who had a little curl . . ."

27. Our Great Epics

We have two great epics (poems that tell stories of heroes) called the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

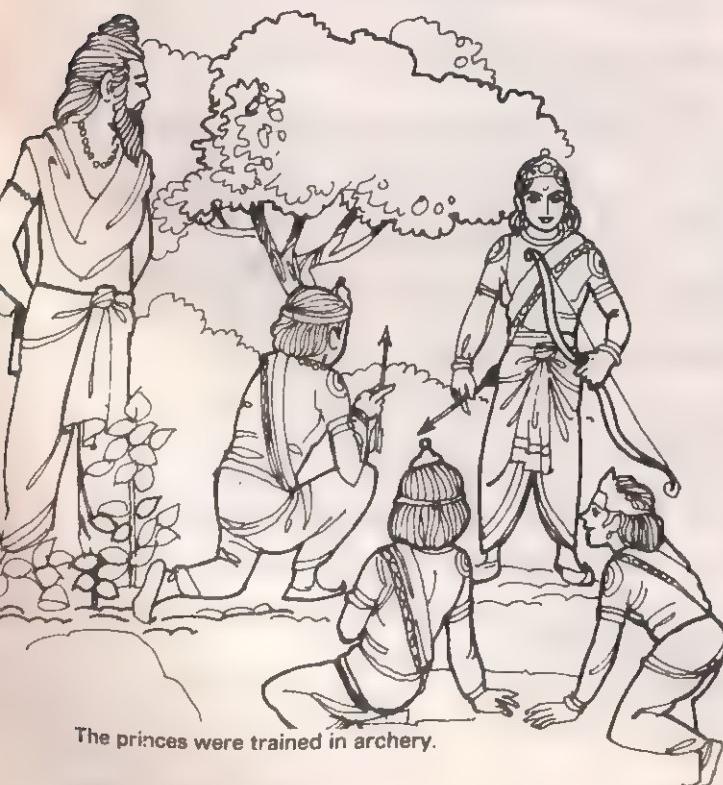
The Ramayana

The Ramayana was written by Rishi Valmiki in Sanskrit. It is in the form of verse and consists of many parts. It tells us the story of Rama, who was king of Ayodhya, many hundreds of years ago.

Later, many others have written the Ramayana in other Indian languages. Two of them are the *Ramacharitamanas* in Hindi, by Tulsidas, and the *Kamba-Ramayanam* by the Tamil poet Kamban.



Valmiki



The princes were trained in archery.



Tulsidas

The Story: Many years ago, King Dasaratha ruled Ayodhya. He had four sons by his three wives. The sons were Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna. All the princes were good students. They were also trained in archery — to shoot arrows with bows.

One day, Guru Vishwamitra, their teacher, came to Dasaratha's court. He was disturbed in the forest by demons. He asked if the king would send Rama and Lakshmana to kill the demons. The king agreed and the two young princes went with the sage. In the forest, they killed all the demons easily. Guru Vishwamitra was very pleased.

On their way back they passed through Mithila. Raja Janak was holding a *swayamvara* then, to select a husband for his daughter Sita. A *swayamvara* is a contest where the strength and cleverness of young men are tested. Whoever wins, marries the princess!

Raja Janak placed a huge bow on a platform.

Whoever could lift it and string it would marry Sita.

Many kings tried and all failed. Rama tried. He not only lifted and bent the bow, but broke it in two!

Rama and Sita were married. His brothers were also married to other princesses.



Sita's swayamvara



Kaikeyi and Dasaratha

King Dasaratha was growing old. He wanted to crown Rama as the next king. His wife, Kaikeyi, the mother of Bharata, did not like this. Though she was very fond of Rama, she wanted her son Bharata to be king. As Dasaratha had promised to grant two wishes to this queen some time ago, he was forced to do it now.

Queen Kaikeyi had Rama sent to the forest for 14 years. She made Dasaratha appoint Bharata as the next king. Rama readily agreed to his step-mother's wishes and his father's words.

Lakshmana and Sita also wanted to go with Rama to the forest. So the three of them left Ayodhya.



Bharata and Rama

But Rama refused to break his promise to his dead father. He asked Bharata to rule for 14 years till he returned. Sadly Bharata returned to Ayodhya and carried out Rama's wish.

Rama, Lakshmana and Sita travelled deep into the forests and hills. They were welcomed in many ashrams. They helped many *rishis*. Finally, they built a small hut at Panchvati, on the banks of the Godavari. They led a simple life here.

Fourteen years passed by. Rama had a quarrel with the demon king of Lanka, Ravana. This was because Ravana's sister wanted to marry Lakshmana. When Lakshmana refused, Ravana's sister became hurt and complained to her brother. So Ravana now wanted to take revenge on Rama and Lakshmana. He dressed as a beggar and went to Panchvati.

One day Sita saw a pretty deer in the forest. She wanted it. Rama went chasing the deer. Soon Lakshmana also left, as Rama



Rama, Lakshmana and Sita in the forest

After Rama left, king Dasaratha died. Bharata, who had been away from Ayodhya, returned to find all these changes. He was very angry with his mother. He loved Rama and refused to be king. He left Ayodhya to beg Rama to return. They met at Chitrakoot. The brothers were united in a fond embrace.

had not returned. When Sita was alone, Ravana came as a beggar. When Sita went to give him some food, he quickly caught her and carried her away to Lanka.



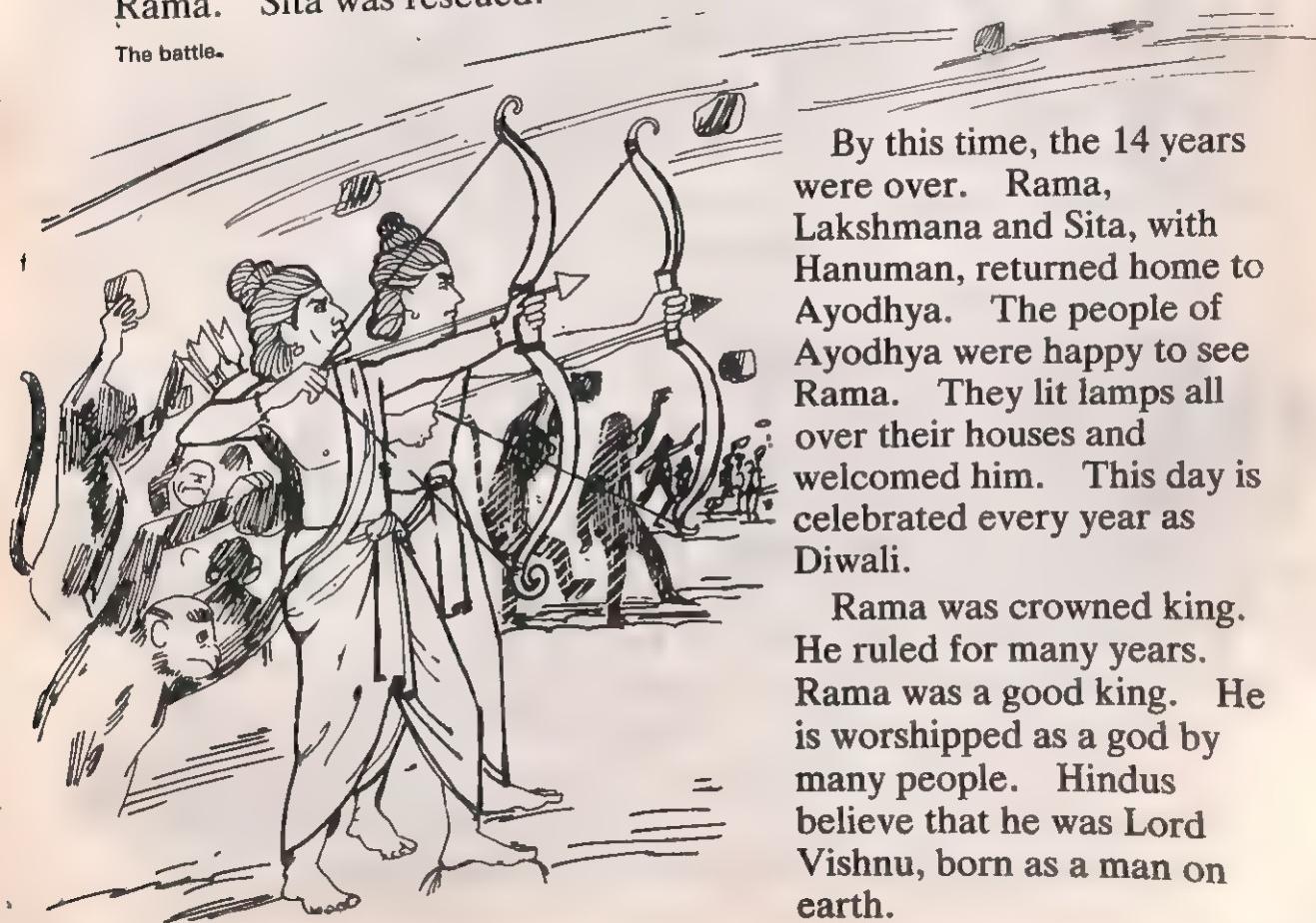
Ravana carried Sita away.

When the brothers returned and found Sita gone, they were very worried and sad. They had been tricked by Ravana!

As they wandered in the forest, they met Sugriva, the king of monkeys, and his minister Hanuman. Because Rama helped Sugriva, the entire monkey army came with Rama to Lanka. They crossed the sea at Rameswaram by building a bridge across the sea.

A fierce battle took place at Lanka. At last, Ravana was killed by Rama. Sita was rescued.

The battle.



By this time, the 14 years were over. Rama, Lakshmana and Sita, with Hanuman, returned home to Ayodhya. The people of Ayodhya were happy to see Rama. They lit lamps all over their houses and welcomed him. This day is celebrated every year as Diwali.

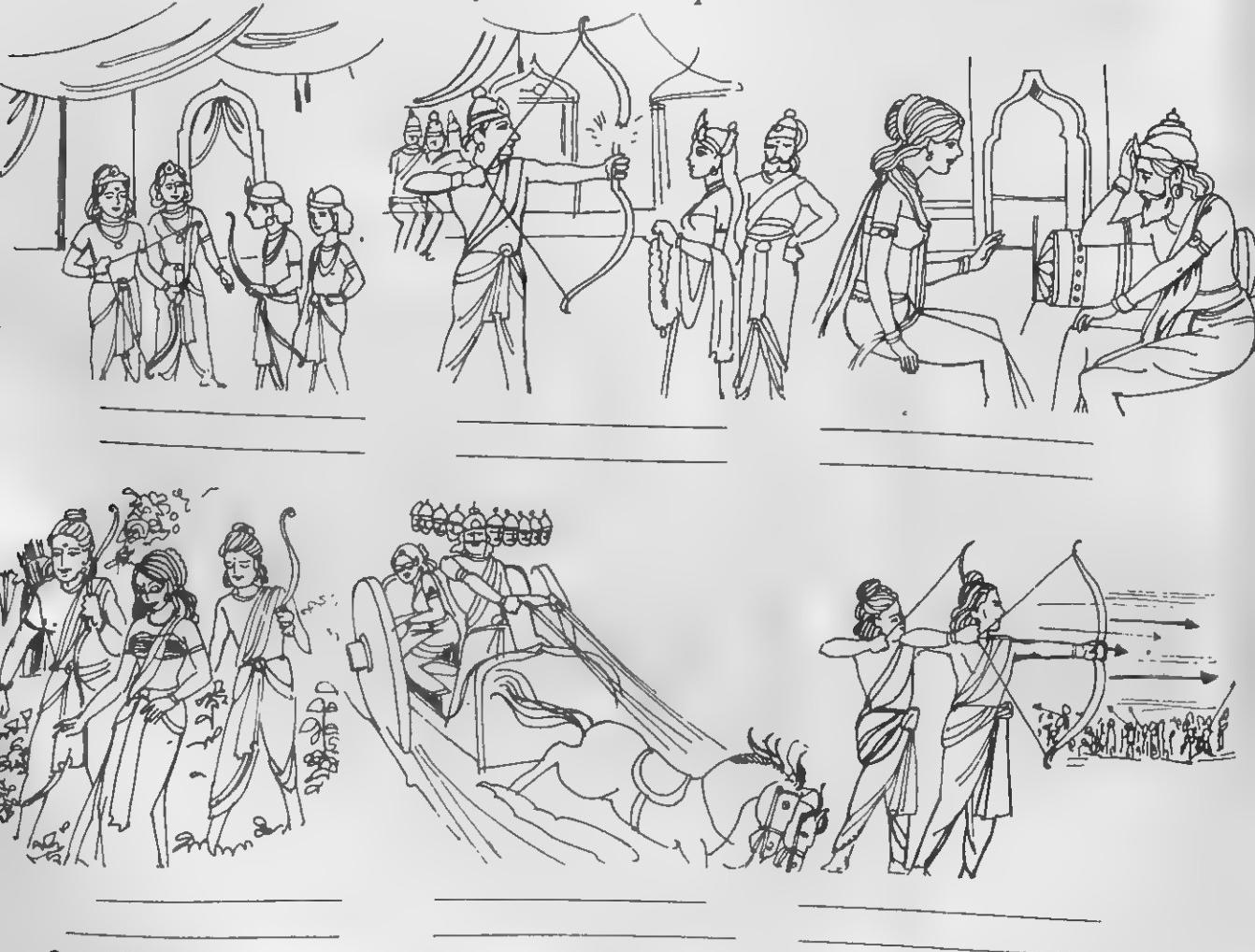
Rama was crowned king. He ruled for many years. Rama was a good king. He is worshipped as a god by many people. Hindus believe that he was Lord Vishnu, born as a man on earth.

Words to Remember

to string the bow	: to tie the string for the bow
to crown	: to make a person the king
step-mother	: A child has a step mother, if his father is married to another woman who did not give birth to the child.
to embrace	: to hug each other
fierce battle	: big and very angry fight

Exercises

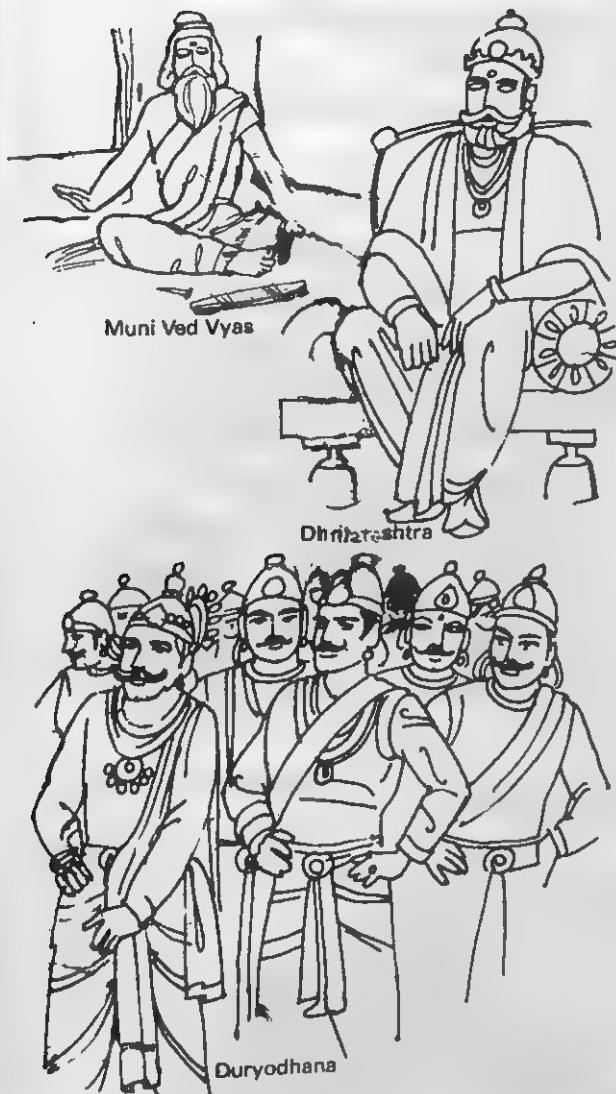
1. Tell the story of the Ramayana from these pictures.



2. Find out:

Lakshmana was hurt in the battle against Ravana. Only a medicinal plant which grew in the Himalayas could save his life. What did Hanuman do?

28. The Mahabharata — The Story of a Great War



The Mahabharata is longer than the Ramayana. It contains many stories and has many heroes. It does not contain a perfect man like Rama. But it has many *examples* for us to follow. Lord Krishna is part of the story. He joins the side of *justice* and helps that side to win the war.

The Mahabharata was written in Sanskrit by Muni Ved Vyas.

The Story: Many years ago, there was a powerful kingdom between the Ganga and the Yamuna. Its capital was Hastinapur (now Delhi). King Dhritarashtra was old and blind. He had a hundred sons. The eldest was Duryodhana.



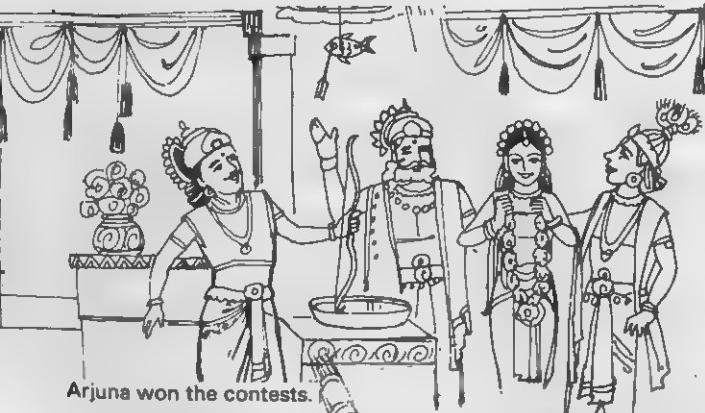
The king's brother, Pandu, had died, leaving his five sons, the Pandavas, in his care. The Pandavas were Yudhishtira (the eldest), Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadev. Their mother was Kunti Devi.

Duryodhana and his brothers were called the Kauravas. Right from childhood, Duryodhana was very jealous of his cousins, the Pandavas. Many times, he tried to kill them. But each time he failed.

The princes were taught *archery* by Guru Dronacharya. Arjuna was a very good archer. This made Duryodhana even more jealous. He found a good friend named Karna, a charioteer's son. Karna was also a great archer and Duryodhana hoped he would defeat Arjuna. But Arjuna usually won in their contests.

The old king was fond of his nephews. He tried to be fair to the Pandavas.

Once Duryodhana built a house of *lac* for the Pandavas. When they were sleeping in it, he set fire to the house. But somehow, the Pandavas escaped with their mother and hid in other places for some time.



Arjuna won the contests.

During their wanderings they came to the kingdom of Panchala. Here, king Drupada was holding a *swayamvara* for his beautiful daughter Draupadi. There were very difficult archery contests. Arjuna won these and Draupadi became his wife.

The Pandavas returned to Hastinapur. The old king felt very sorry that his son had caused so much trouble. He gave the Pandavas half his kingdom.

Duryodhana wanted to be king. He tried to get rid of his cousins somehow. He knew Yudhishthira was fond of the game of *dice*. He invited him to a game, with his cunning uncle Shakuni.

Yudhishthira lost in these games. Each time he lost, he had to give Duryodhana something. But still he would not stop playing.



The game of dice

Yudhishtira lost all his kingdom and finally had to go away from his kingdom with his brothers for twelve years. The agreement was that on the twelfth year, the Pandavas must spend one more year hiding. If they were discovered, they would have to spend another twelve years in exile. But when they returned, they would be given their share of the kingdom.

So the Pandavas with their mother and Draupadi spent 12 years in the forests. They had many interesting adventures.

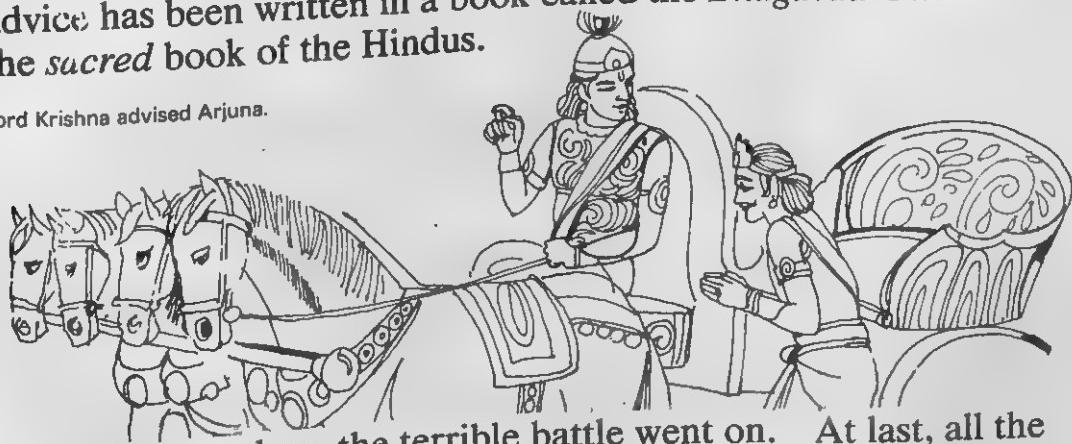
At last, when they returned to claim their share of the kingdom, Duryodhana refused to give it to them. Instead he challenged them to fight.

Lord Krishna was a cousin of the Pandavas. He tried to talk to Duryodhana, so that there would be no war. But he too failed.

So the two huge armies of the Pandavas and Kauravas faced each other at Kurukshetra. Lord Krishna was driving Arjuna's chariot. Just before the fighting started, Arjuna suddenly refused to fight. He did not want to kill his old friends and relatives on the Kaurava side.

Then Lord Krishna advised him and gave him courage. He explained that the battle was being fought for a right reason. His advice has been written in a book called the *Bhagavad Gita*. This is the *sacred* book of the Hindus.

Lord Krishna advised Arjuna.



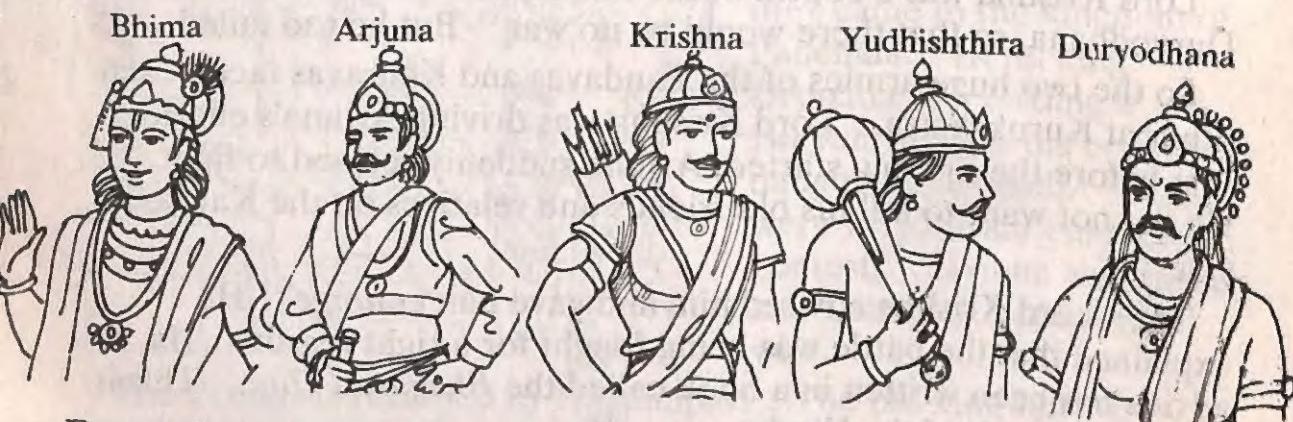
For eighteen days, the terrible battle went on. At last, all the Kauravas were killed. Most of the Pandava side too were killed. Yudhishtira became king of Hastinapur. He ruled wisely. He was known to be very fair and wise. The people were happy under his rule.

Words to Remember

example	: a model that shows something
the side of justice	: the side that is right and fair
archery	: shooting with bows and arrows
lac	: a material that burns very easily
<i>swayamvara</i>	: a contest to choose a husband for a princess
dice	: a game played with two small marked blocks. Whoever scores more points, wins.
courage	: bravery
sacred	: holy

Exercises

1. Match the pictures and the names.



Do you know?

Duryodhana and the other Kauravas were very jealous of Bhima's strength. Duryodhana decided to kill Bhima. He and his brothers invited the Pandavas to eat. They filled Bhima's plate with food. Bhima ate and ate.

But the food was *poisoned*! That night, when the Pandavas slept, the Kauravas dragged Bhima's body to the river. They tied him up with ropes and threw him in.

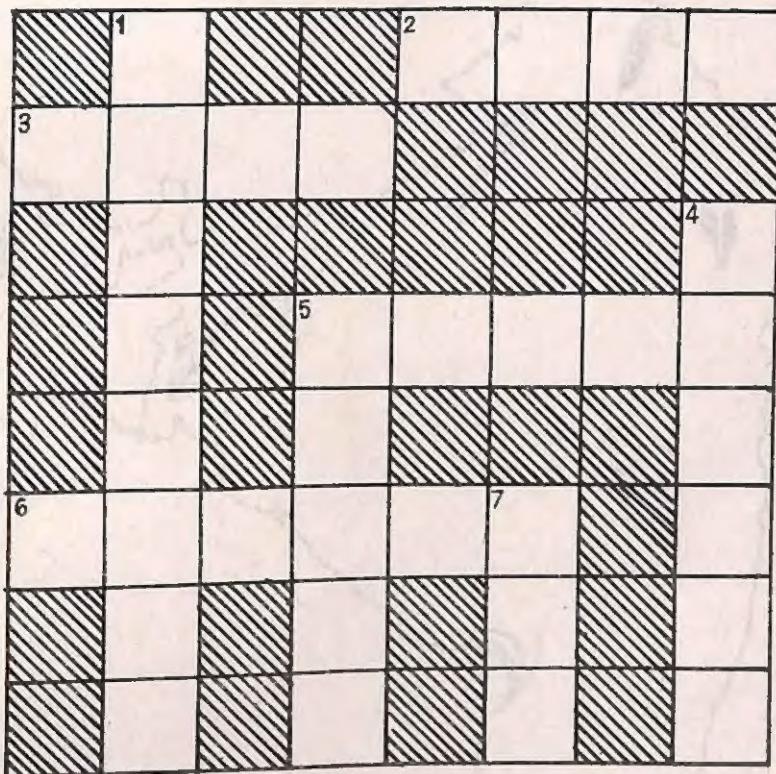
But Bhima was not dead. He was too strong for the poison to kill him. He fell deeper and deeper into the water, till he was in the *kingdom* of the snakes.

The wise, gentle snake-people knew how to cure poisoned people. They made Bhima well again.

Bhima thanked them and returned to Hastinapura. Duryodhana and his brothers were surprised to see Bhima looking so well and happy!

Revision Exercises

Crossword



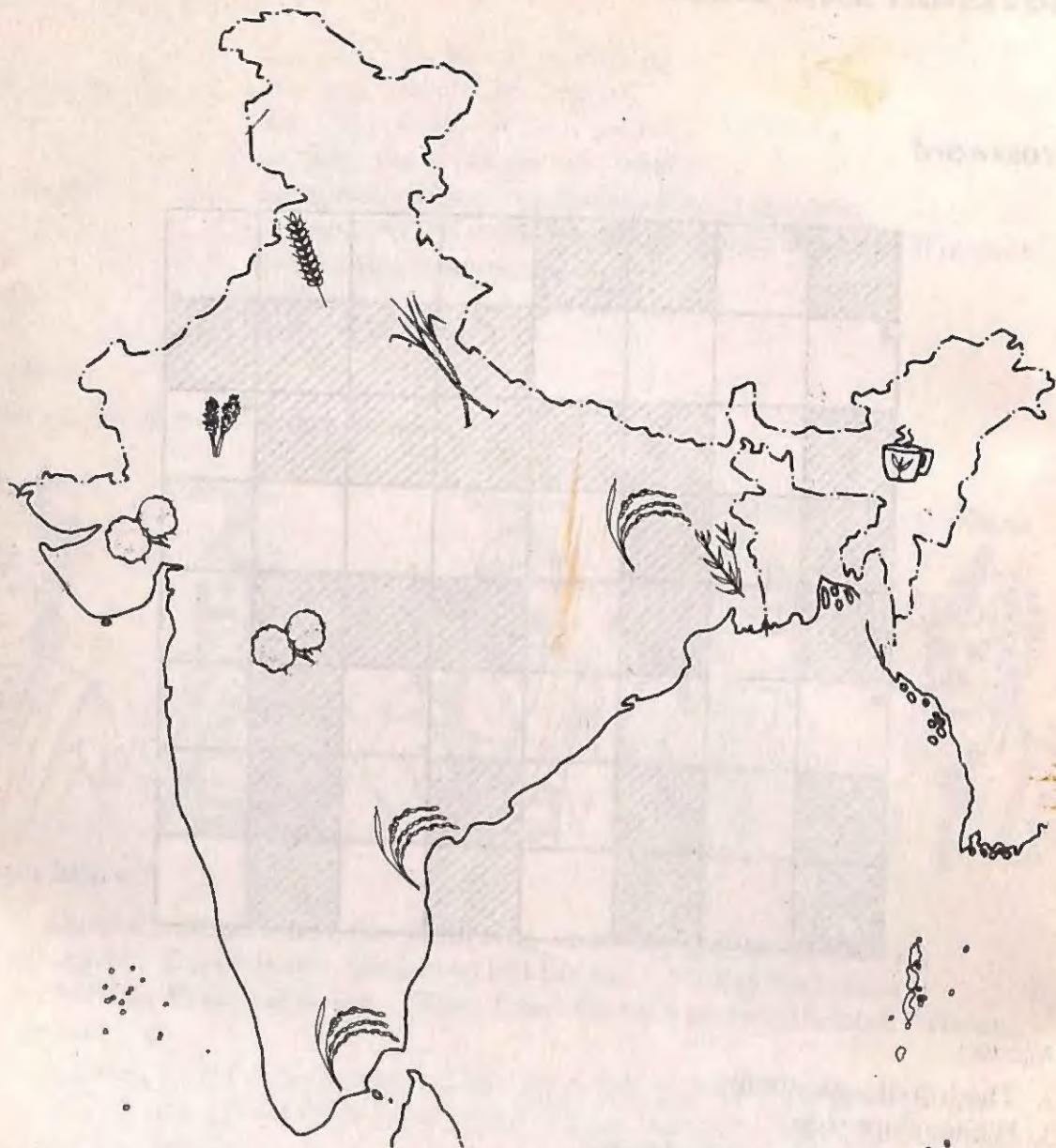
Across:

2. The top of a mountain
3. Where ships stop
5. These are found in sandy deserts
6. Low place between two hills.

Down:

1. Raised or high land, like the Himalayas
4. Land that is surrounded by water on all sides
5. Place where a river meets the sea
7. A useful animal, like a cow, found in Sikkim

What grows where?



Look at this map of common crops grown in different parts of India.

(a) Can you name three states where rice is grown?

(b) Name two states where cotton is grown.

(c) Name a state where

(i) tea is grown (ii) wheat is grown (iii) sugarcane is grown

(iv) jute is grown (v) bajra is grown.

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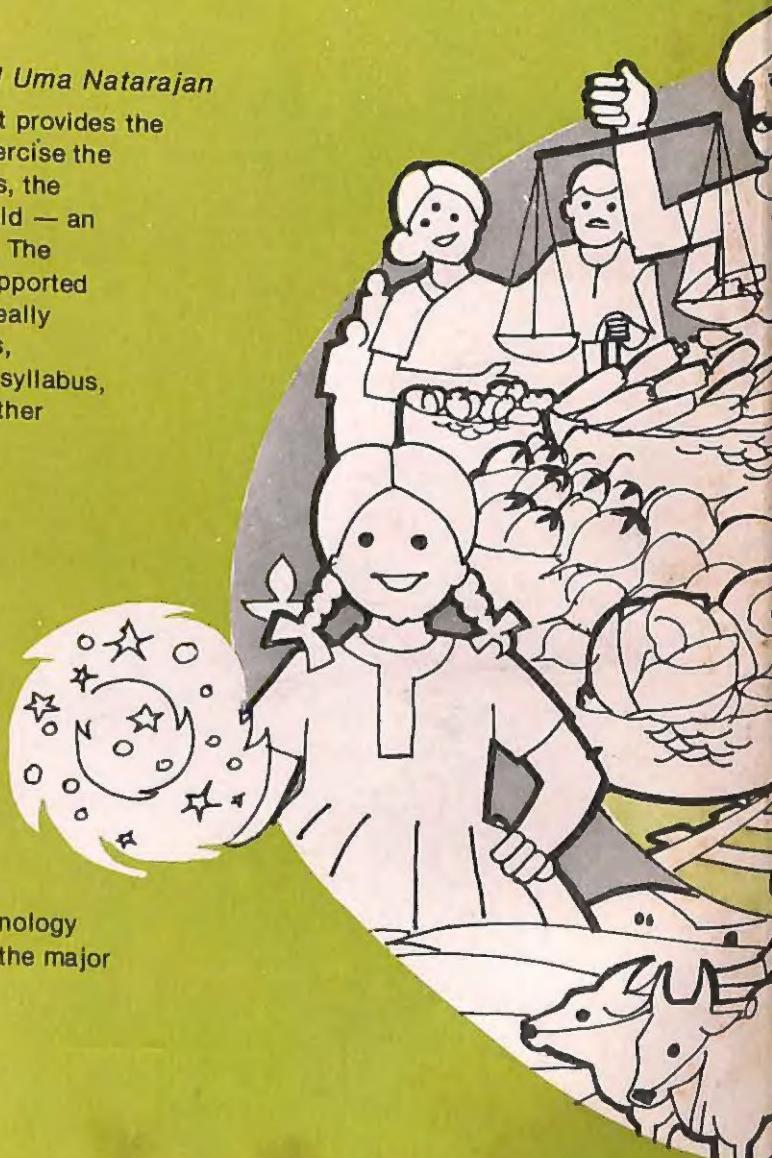
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